



Borough of Harrogate

---

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1965





Borough of Harrogate

---

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1965



## INDEX

---

Ambulance Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
B.C.G. Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Birth and Birth Rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 and	29
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Caravan Sites and Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Cardiac Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Chief Public Health Inspector's Letter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their Own Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Chiropody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Clinics								
Ante-natal	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 and	31
Infant Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 and	33
Closet Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Cremations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Day Nursery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Deaths								
Causes of Death, Table II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Deaths and Death Rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 and	10
Dental Care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Diphtheria Immunisation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Ear, Nose and Throat, Diseases and Defects of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Eye, Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Factories Acts								
Inspection of and Defects found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960								
Inspection and Supervision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Storage Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, legal proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Handicapped Pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Health Committee, members of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Health Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Health Visiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 and	41
Home Help Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Home Nursing Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42

Hospitals, Table of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Housing								
Statistics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Land Charge Information	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Infant Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Infectious Disease, Tables, Notifications and Incidence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Laboratory Facilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Liquid Egg (Pasteurised) Regulations 1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Maternal Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Meat and other Foods, Inspection of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Cysticercus Bovis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Medical Examination of Staff etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Medical Officer of Health's Letter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Mental Health Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Psychiatric Social Club	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Therapeutic Club	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Training Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Meadow Bank Hostel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Merchandise Marks Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Meteorological Information	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Midwifery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Milk and Dairies Regulations								
Brucella Abortus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Examination of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Nocturnal Enuresis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Nuisances, Abatement of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Old Metal, Registration of Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Old People's Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Paediatric Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Pet Shops, Licensing of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Phenylketonuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Poliomyelitis, Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 and	16
Premature Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88

Rat and Mice Destruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Recuperative Home Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Refuse Collection							
Costing Return	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Operational Statistics	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Protective Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Tonnage and Frequency of Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Trade and Hotel Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Refuse Disposal							
Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Private Tipping	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Residential Nurseries and County Children's Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Rivers and Streams	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Sanitary Inspection of the Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
School Medical Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Slaughter-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933-54, Licensing of Slaughtermen	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Smallpox Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Smoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Social Conditions of the Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Speech Therapy	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 and 17
Statistics	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Tetanus Immunisation	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Welfare Foods, Distribution of	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951							
Food Hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Hairdressers and Barbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Whooping Cough							
Incidence	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	42

## THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31.12.65

---

Chairman: Alderman Mr. D. M. CHRISTELOW

Vice-Chairman: Alderman Mrs. M. FISHER, M.B.E., J.P.

Ald. CHRISTELOW	Coun. HOLROYD
„ Mrs. FISHER, M.B.E., J.P.	„ LENG
„ MILTON, J.P.	„ PHILIPSON
„ TENNANT, M.A., C.C.	„ SIDWELL
Coun. BLACK	„ TOMKINSON
„ HASLOCK	„ WELCH

### EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

THE MAYOR Councillor H. S. HITCHEN, M.A., J.P.

Chairman of Finance Committee (Alderman H. BOLLAND, O.B.E., C.A.)

### HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman Mr. D. M. CHRISTELOW

Vice-Chairman: Alderman Mrs. M. FISHER, M.B.E., J.P.

Ald. CHRISTELOW	Coun. LENG
„ Mrs. FISHER, M.B.E., J.P.	„ PHILIPSON
Coun. BLACK	



Telephone Number  
Harrogate 68954

Public Health Department  
Municipal Offices,  
Harrogate.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Borough of Harrogate.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the health of the Borough and the functioning of the various health services during the year 1965. Dr. Isobel Alexander was appointed as your Deputy Medical Officer of Health and took up her duties in the autumn, so that we now have a full medical staff once more.

Housing is one of the basic environmental factors which affect the health of the people, and it is pleasing to note the large amount of new dwellings provided by private enterprise in this rapidly growing town. There remains, however, plenty of scope for municipal enterprise in providing small dwellings suitable for the aged and infirm part of the community. The Housing Committee made a start during the year on the first scheme for old people to include communal facilities such as a common lounge, laundry and warden's flat. This I am sure will be a big success and prove to be a pattern for further developments on these lines.

There has always been some demand for the day care of young children whose parents go out to work, and the County Council maintains a day nursery for this purpose. Recently there have been signs that this demand is increasing, and is being met by the private provision of child minding or of day nurseries. Both these activities have to be registered with the County Council, and inspections are made to see that the necessary standards of accommodation and staffing are maintained.

The Report contains details of the health services administered by the County Council and thus provides a comprehensive picture of all local authority health services in the Borough.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

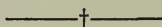
Your obedient servant,

N. V. HEPPLÉ,

Medical Officer of Health.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF**

as at 31.12.65



**Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer**

N. V. HEPPLER, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

**Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Senior Assistant County Medical Officer**

ISOBEL B. ALEXANDER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

**Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent**

E. DODSWORTH, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C. (a) (b)

**Senior Public Health Inspector**

F. COE, A.R.S.H., Cert. S.I.B. (a) (b)

**Public Health Inspectors**

A. HOWARD, M.R.S.H., Cert. S.I.B., A.I.P.E. (a) (c)

E. B. COOP, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B., (a)

R. ROUTH, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B., (a) (c)

W. O. BODDY, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. P.H.I., (a)

**Public Analysts**

FRED W. M. JAFFE, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

J. C. HARRAL, F.R.I.C.

**Clerical Staff**

(also Clerical Staff of Division No. 7 (Harrogate) under the scheme of Divisional Administration of the Preventive Medical Services).

L. R. WILKINSON (Chief Clerk)

R. M. HENRY

J. E. BIELBY (Senior Clerk)

Miss M. ATKINSON

Miss M. STARKEY (Senior Clerk)

Miss M. NICHOLSON

Miss M. LEAF

Mrs. E. H. ATKINSON

Mrs. W. GLEDHILL

Mrs. K. N. HOGG

D. R. H. ASHCROFT

Mrs. O. M. MAHONEY

Miss P. M. SHERWOOD

**Public Health and Cleansing Sections Clerical Staff**

H. M. WILEY, D.P.A. (Senior Clerk)

Miss M. M. ATKINSON

D. H. TEALE

Vacancy

Miss S. DARRALL

- (a) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Meat and Other Foods Inspector.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
- (c) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Smoke Inspector

## STATISTICS

Registrar General's estimate of population (mid 1965) ... ..	59,420
Area (in acres) ... ..	8,320
Number of inhabited houses, March 31st, 1965 ... ..	20,222
Rateable Value, March 31st, 1965 ... ..	£2,341,285
Sum represented by a penny rate, March 31st, 1965 ... ..	£9,160

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Harrogate is an expanding town which depends largely on catering for large numbers of holiday and conference visitors through the hotel and catering trades. It also contains research establishments for the artificial fibres and tobacco industries, and for the manufacture of rubber. There are an increasing number of administrative departments of all types, and the town is the shopping centre for a large rural area, and for residents from other towns.

Juvenile unemployment is minimal, and in December 1965, there were 279 men and 72 women registered as unemployed at the local exchange which also covers Knaresborough. The unemployment index is 1.2 which is below the national average of 1.4.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

LIVE BIRTHS:						Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	856	459	397
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	75	44	31
TOTAL						931	503	428
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population						...	...	15.7
Adjusted birth rate						...	...	16.6

## COMPARABILITY FACTOR 1.06

STILL BIRTHS:						Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births:								17.9

DEATHS:						Total	Male	Female
						806	342	464
Crude death rate per 1,000 population						...	...	13.6
Adjusted death rate						...	...	11.1

## COMPARABILITY FACTOR 0.82

MATERNAL MORTALITY:						Rates per 1,000	
						Deaths	Total births
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	0	0.00
Other Maternal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	0	0.00

INFANT MORTALITY:						Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	18	9	9
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1

Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age:

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	20.4
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	21.0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	13.3

## NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

**BIRTHS.** The birth rate is now levelling off and was 16.6 as against 17.6 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 18.0.

**DEATHS.** The death rate of 11.1 was higher than in the previous year and compared favourably with the national rate of 11.5.

The principal causes of death were:-

Cancer and other new growth ... ..	157
Coronary disease and angina ... ..	195
Heart and circulatory diseases (excluding coronary disease and angina) ... ..	115
Vascular lesions of nervous system ... ..	142
Pneumonia, bronchitis, and other respiratory diseases	59

These conditions together were responsible for more than three quarters of the deaths.

**NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.** The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 125.

**INFANT MORTALITY.** 19 children under one year of age died during the year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 20.4 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 17.6 for the previous year, and 19.0 for England and Wales.

Deaths from stated Causes at Various Ages under One Year of Age:—

Cause of Death	1964	1965									
		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 wks. & under 3 mths.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.	9 and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 yr.
Bronchitis .. .. .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia .. .. .	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	4	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Prematurity .. .. .	2	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Injury at Birth .. .. .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis .. .. .	2	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Accidents .. .. .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other Causes .. .. .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals .. .. .	17	15	1	-	-	16	2	1	-	-	19

**MATERNAL MORTALITY.** No maternal death was registered during the year.

**CREMATIONS.** During 1965 there were 718 cremations at the Stonefall Crematorium of whom 460 had been residents of the Borough of Harrogate.

**CAUSES OF DEATH.**  
**REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN**  
**TABLE II.**

Diseases	1965		
	Male	Female	Total
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .	—	—	—
2 Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	—	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease .. .. .	—	2	2
4 Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections .. .. .	—	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—	—
8 Measles .. .. .	—	1	1
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	—	—	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. .. .	6	7	13
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. .. .	27	5	32
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast .. .. .	—	18	18
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. .. .	—	3	3
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. .. .	36	50	86
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .	1	4	5
16 Diabetes .. .. .	1	3	4
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .	43	99	142
18 Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	100	95	195
19 Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .	2	6	8
20 Other heart diseases .. .. .	14	52	66
21 Other circulatory diseases .. .. .	18	23	41
22 Influenza .. .. .	—	—	—
23 Pneumonia .. .. .	10	16	26
24 Bronchitis .. .. .	22	6	28
25 Other diseases of respiratory system .. .. .	3	2	5
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .	1	2	3
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .	—	2	2
28 Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	—	1	1
29 Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	6	—	6
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. .. .	—	—	—
31 Congenital malformations .. .. .	2	2	4
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	33	40	73
33 Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	6	5	11
34 All other accidents .. .. .	5	15	20
35 Suicide .. .. .	6	5	11
36 Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	—	—	—
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>806</b>



**TABLE I.**  
**VITAL STATISTICS OF HARROGATE FOR 1965 AND**  
**PREVIOUS YEARS.**

Year	Estimated Population	Live Births		Deaths			
				Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate per 1,000 live Births	No.	Rate
1932	38,590	471	12.2	16	34.0	510	13.2
1933	38,850	452	11.6	21	46.5	565	14.5
1934	39,210	442	11.3	21	47.5	573	14.6
1935	39,270	457	11.6	28	61.2	544	13.8
1936	39,210	460	11.7	30	65.2	550	14.0
1937	39,110	470	12.0	24	51.1	559	14.3
1938	42,885	514	12.0	52	48.6	647	15.1
1939	46,020	579	12.6	25	43.0	646	14.0
1940	52,200	583	11.2	35	59.2	737	14.1
1941	54,790	594	10.8	30	48.6	706	12.9
1942	52,180	724	13.9	27	37.3	654	12.5
1943	50,180	625	12.5	22	35.2	702	14.0
1944	49,740	736	14.8	20	27.2	676	13.6
1945	48,730	679	13.9	25	36.8	682	13.9
1946	49,300	818	16.6	24	29.3	684	13.9
1947	49,660	906	18.2	32	35.3	724	14.6
1948	52,300	795	15.2	18	22.6	665	12.7
1949	51,930	690	13.3	25	36.0	771	12.5
1950	51,920	649	11.9	33	51.0	776	12.4
1951	51,210	663	12.3	19	28.7	774	12.5
1952	51,050	667	12.4	13	19.5	720	11.7
1953	51,290	678	12.6	18	26.5	609	9.9
1954	51,690	621	12.6	7	11.3	695	10.1
1955	51,710	620	12.6	16	25.8	706	10.0
1956	51,930	731	14.8	17	23.3	733	11.4
1957	52,220	758	15.1	18	23.7	720	11.0
1958	52,420	782	15.5	19	24.3	784	12.1
1959	52,890	773	15.2	20	25.9	712	10.8
1960	53,720	821	15.9	12	14.6	712	10.6
1961	56,350	902	16.0	21	23.3	782	12.1
1962	56,790	884	15.6	17	19.2	740	11.3
1963	57,480	946	17.4	12	12.7	755	10.8
1964	58,230	967	17.6	17	17.6	773	10.9
1965	59,420	931	16.6	19	20.4	806	11.1

The deaths from the year 1949 have been adjusted by an Area Comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General and the births have been similarly adjusted since 1950. These factors are 0.82 and 1.06 respectively.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

#### (a) Chemical.

The chemical analysis of milk, foodstuffs, spring and well water is carried out by Messrs. Richardson and Jaffé, Bradford. The chemical analysis of the public water supply is carried out for the Claro Water Board by Messrs. T. Fairley and Partner, Leeds.

The examination of the public water supply for plumbo-solvent action is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory at County Hall, Wakefield.

#### (b) Bacteriological.

Samples of milk and other foodstuffs, including ice-cream, are taken for examination to the Public Health Laboratory situated at Seacroft, Leeds. This laboratory also undertakes the bacteriological examination of swimming bath and spa waters and the drinking water supply for the Claro Water Board.

Any special investigation into outbreaks of infection is undertaken at this laboratory as well as the isolation and typing of poliomyelitis virus in cases suspected to be suffering from this infection. This is of particular value in cases where there is no paralysis as, without such confirmation, it is often impossible to make an accurate diagnosis.

The routine bacteriological examination of clinical material, such as throat swabs, is undertaken at the laboratory of the Harrogate General Hospital.

## REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

The powers under the National Assistance Acts are used only in cases where people living in unhealthy conditions are not getting proper care and attention and refuse to go into hospital or other places where they can receive the care they need.

A magistrate can make an order requiring their removal when this is the only practicable solution to their difficulties.

No action was taken during 1965.



# HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

## REPORT OF DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR 1965 DIVISION No. 7

---

### CONTENTS

1. General.
2. Divisional Staff.
3. School Health Service.
4. Speech Therapy.
5. Cardiac Clinic.
6. Child Guidance Clinic.
7. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
8. Paediatric Clinic.
9. Midwifery.
10. Health Visiting.
11. Home Nursing.
12. Vaccination and Immunisation.
13. B.C.G. Vaccination.
14. Mental Health.
15. Home Help Service.
16. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.
17. Chiropody.
18. Registration of Nursing Homes.
19. Registration of Old People's Homes.
20. Children Neglected or Ill-treated.
21. Medical Examination of Staff, etc.
22. Health Education.

## 1. GENERAL.

The estimated populations of the areas are as follows:—

Harrogate Borough	...	...	59,420
Ripon City	...	...	11,010
Knaresborough Urban District	...		10,170
Nidderdale Rural District	...	...	16,790
Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District	...	...	13,450
Total			<hr/> 110,840 <hr/>

The Division in its western part consists of the upland country lying to the south west of the River Ure and containing the upper part of Nidderdale. The eastern part is flat country in the Plain of York bounded on the north east by the Rivers Ure and Ouse and containing the lower part of the River Nidd.

Harrogate stands in rolling country to the south and west of the Nidd. It has been known as a Spa for a long period and is now a busy conference and holiday centre which provides pleasant residential surroundings. It is becoming increasingly an administrative centre for large organisations.

The City of Ripon is an ancient market town in the valley of the Ure. It is the centre for a large rural area around, and manufactures paint and concrete products.

Knaresborough is an attractive holiday centre situated on the Nidd in that part of its course where it flows in a limestone gorge of considerable beauty. It is also a market town and shopping centre for a large and populous rural area and has a large weekly market.

Ripon & Pateley Bridge Rural District and Nidderdale Rural District are both large agricultural areas with numerous villages. The former contains the small town of Pateley Bridge in the valley of the Nidd which is the administrative centre of the district.

## 2. DIVISIONAL STAFF.

### Medical Officers:

N. V. Hepple, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., Divisional Medical Officer.

Mary Polson, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

Isobel B. Alexander, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

P. A. G. M. Ashmore, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant County Medical Officer.

A. W. I. Hall, M.B., B.Chir., Assistant County Medical Officer.

†L. J. Prosser, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., Paediatrician.

†J. E. Rees, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O., Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

†H. Petty, F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Surgeon.

†Rosemary Hawe, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.O., Ophthalmologist.

†W. S. Suffern, M.D., M.R.C.P., Cardiologist.

†Elizabeth Gore, M.D., D.P.M., Psychiatrist, Child Guidance Clinic.

Anastasia Holroyd, M.A., M.B., B.S.

Katherine H. Odling-Smee, M.B., Ch.B.

Marjorie Parsons, M.B., Ch.B.

Margaret Jean Chave Cox, M.B., Ch.B.

Clinic doctors  
working on a  
sessional basis.

<b>Speech Therapist</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

### Child Guidance Staff (Part-time)

County Psychologist	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Psychiatric Social Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Remedial Teacher	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Clerical	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

### Ophthalmic Clinic

†Orthoptist	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

### Mental Health Service

Senior Mental Welfare Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Mental Welfare Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Harrogate Training Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Harrogate Hostel	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

† Part-time from Regional Hospital Board.

**Dental Officers.**

Mr. K. Cowell, L.D.S.

Mr. M. Hattan, L.D.S.

Miss Sclare, L.D.S. (Part-time, Orthodontic Consultant).

Mr. R. F. Grainger, L.D.S. (Part-time).

Mr. M. Hollings, L.D.S. (Part-time).

Mr. P. W. Thornton, L.D.S. (Part-time).

**Nursing Staff.**

Divisional Nursing Officer ... ..	1
Health Visitors who are also School Nurses ... ..	17
Health Visitors employed on Hospital Liaison duties ... ..	1
Tuberculosis Health Visitor ... ..	1
Assistant Health Visitors ... ..	2
Assistant Health Visitors (Part-time) ... ..	4
Home Nurses ... ..	11
Home Nurse (Part-time) ... ..	1
Assistant Home Nurse ... ..	1
Home Nurse Midwives ... ..	11
Midwives ... ..	4

**Administrative.**

Chief Clerks (1 Harrogate Area, 1 Ripon Area) ... ..	2
Clerical ... ..	17

**Sales of Food Assistants.**

Part-time ... ..	3
------------------	---

**Dental Attendants.**

Full-time ... ..	3
Part-time ... ..	3

**Albany Avenue Day Nursery.**

Nursing Staff ... ..	7
Domestic Staff ... ..	3

**Home Helps.**

Working Whole-time ... ..	15
Working Part-time ... ..	189

**Domestic Staff, etc.**

Cleaners (part-time) ... ..	10
Gardener (part-time) ... ..	1
Cook, Harrogate Training Centre ... ..	1
Maids, Harrogate Training Centre ... ..	2
Escorts, Harrogate Training Centre ... ..	3
Caretaker, Harrogate Training Centre ... ..	1

### 3. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The number of routine school medical inspections, compared with 1964, was doubled with the help of temporary part-time assistance.

The number of defects found, however, was proportionately higher than in the previous year. This is not thought to be a real increase, but is due to the special referral of children with defects to the medical staff.

**TABLE A.**

Age Groups born	No. of pupils who have received a full medical examination	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected		No. of Pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part II	Total Individual pupils
(1)	(2)	No.	No.	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1961 and later	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
1960	583	583	—	—	14	134	135
1959	730	730	—	—	17	158	165
1958	592	592	—	—	30	107	120
1957	514	514	—	—	45	88	127
1956	325	325	—	—	23	59	77
1955	152	152	—	—	8	24	30
1954	76	76	—	—	8	10	15
1953	67	67	—	—	6	9	15
1952	66	66	—	—	4	6	9
1951	96	96	—	—	22	2	21
1950 and earlier	757	757	—	—	116	40	155
Total	3,959	3,959	—	—	293	637	869

### C. Other Inspections.

Number of Special inspections ... ..	598
Number of re-inspections ... ..	93
Total ... ..	<hr/> 691 <hr/>

### D. Infestation with Vermin.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons ... ..	20,447
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ... ..	367
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) ... ..	7
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) ... ..	—

There has been a slight increase in the percentage of children found to have dirty heads—1.7% compared with 1.4% in 1964.



# E. Periodic and Special Inspections.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total		Special Ins'tions	
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
4	Skin .. ..	26	37	8	10	29	34	63	81	4	6
5	Eyes—										
	a. Vision ..	31	57	116	36	146	96	293	189	80	35
	b. Squint ..	27	8	1	1	25	16	53	25	4	3
	c. Other ..	7	5	3	5	11	17	21	27	3	6
6	Ears—										
	a. Hearing ..	19	31	4	7	20	34	43	72	9	9
	b. Otitis Media ..	15	28	2	6	4	17	21	51	1	4
	c. Other ..	2	1	—	—	2	5	4	6	1	1
7	Nose and Throat ..	44	96	5	14	27	97	76	207	5	27
8	Speech .. ..	16	35	—	1	10	25	26	61	6	3
9	Lymphatic Glands	1	32	—	1	6	51	7	84	—	9
10	Heart.. ..	9	16	2	8	12	38	23	62	10	14
11	Lungs .. ..	17	35	3	3	11	19	31	67	5	14
12	Developmental—										
	a. Hernia ..	4	10	—	3	7	5	11	18	—	2
	b. Other ..	12	24	1	6	19	40	32	70	1	9
13	Orthopaedic—										
	a. Posture ..	—	15	—	3	6	10	8	18	12	10
	b. Feet ..	39	22	8	11	42	51	89	74	8	14
	c. Other ..	3	4	2	12	8	13	13	29	—	12
14	Nervous System—										
	a. Epilepsy ..	6	2	—	3	3	6	9	11	2	3
	b. Other ..	26	23	1	5	19	17	46	45	3	9
15	Psychological—										
	a. Development ..	2	23	2	6	9	38	13	67	10	23
	b. Stability ..	1	26	2	6	6	33	9	65	—	15
16	Abdomen .. ..	2	2	—	—	4	3	6	5	1	2
17	Other.. ..	12	26	4	4	21	34	37	64	11	13

(T) Treatment

(O) Observation

# Group 1.

## Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.

	NUMBER OF CASES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint .. .. .	—
Errors of refraction (including squint) .. ..	607
TOTAL ..	607
Number of Pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed .. .. .	393

# Group 2.

## Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

	NUMBER OF CASES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear .. ..	5
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis .. ..	72
(c) for other nose and throat conditions .. ..	8
Received other forms of treatment .. ..	48
TOTAL ..	133

Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids

(a) in 1965 ... .. .	4
(b) in previous years ... .. .	9



### Group 3.

#### Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments .. ..	23
Pupils treated at school for postural defects .. .. .	—

### Group 4.

#### Diseases of the Skin (Excluding uncleanness)

	NUMBER OF CASES TREATED OR UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR BY THE AUTHORITY
Ringworm— i. Scalp .. ..	—
ii. Body .. ..	—
Scabies .. .. .	—
Impetigo .. .. .	1
Other skin diseases .. ..	—
TOTAL ..	1

### Group 5.

#### Child Guidance Treatment

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority ..	26
--	----

### Group 6.

#### Speech Therapy.

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority .. .. .	103
--	-----

**Group 7.**

**Other Treatment given.**

	NUMBER OF CASES TREATED OR UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR BY THE AUTHORITY
(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority .. .. .	79
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements ..	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination .. ..	642
(d) Ultra Violet Ray Treatment .. .. .	—
(e) Cardiac Clinic	
Cardiac Catheterisation at Leeds General Infirmary .. .. .	2
(f) Verminous heads .. .. .	723

## Handicapped Pupils.

These are children who, by reason of physical or mental disability, need special educational treatment in ordinary or special schools.

221 children were on the register at the end of the year and the following table gives details:—

	In ordinary school	In special school	Not attending school	Home tuition
Blind ... ..	1	—	—	—
Partially sighted ...	1	2	—	—
Deaf ... ..	—	9	1	—
Partially deaf ...	7	4	—	—
Educationally subnormal ...	94	40	2	—
Epileptic ...	2	1	—	—
Maladjusted ...	13	12	1	—
Physically handicapped ...	9	8	5	3
Delicate ... ..	1	—	—	—
Double defect ...	1*	1*	3*	—
Total ...	129	77	12	3

\*4 E.S.N./Physically handicapped.

1 E.S.N./Partially sighted.

## Audiometry.

During 1965 routine testing of 6/7 year olds was continued. Health Visitors who had received special training in the use of the pure-tone audiometer visited schools in the Division.

Of 1,380 school children tested in this group, 53 were referred for further investigation. Health Visitors are also trained in the methods of testing the hearing of the pre-school child, particularly those with a history indicating a special risk.

#### 4. SPEECH THERAPY.

The Speech Therapist attends at Dragon Parade and Ripon Clinics. 64 new cases were treated during the year, and the treatment of 39 others was continued.

10 visits were paid to schools and 16 domiciliary visits were made.

##### Cases Treated.

Stammerers	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Defects of articulation:							
(a) Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
(b) Sigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(c) Rhinolalia, due to:							
(i) Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(ii) Nasal obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Aphasia	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Defective speech due to:							
(i) Educational sub-normality	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(ii) Deafness	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Retarded speech development	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dysphonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other defects:							
Hypernasality due to post adenoidectomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
						Total	103

##### Cases discharged:

Discharged during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Speech normal	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Speech improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Unsuitable for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Non co-operative	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Left school	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Left district	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

5. CARDIAC CLINIC.

The diagnosis and prognosis of abnormal heart conditions in children can be a difficult business, and undue pessimism or, on the other hand, mistaken optimism on the part of the medical attendant can have unfortunate and sometimes tragic results on the child.

The Cardiac Clinic exists to investigate and to give authoritative advice on these defects and their management and has saved many children from unnecessary invalidism during its years of operation.

It is held weekly in the Out-Patient Department of Harrogate General Hospital and is staffed by Dr. W. S. Suffern, Consultant Cardiologist, Dr. L. J. Prosser, Consultant Paediatrician, Dr. M. Polson, Senior Assistant County Medical Officer, a health visitor and a shorthand-typist from the Divisional Office.

A full investigation, including radiography and electrocardiography, is made in each case and the results are available for the family doctor and the school medical officer involved. Advice is also given to the school and the parent about the management of the child.

During 1965, 23 new cases were seen, including children from the Wetherby, Horsforth and Pudsey Divisions.

There were 241 attendances made by 188 patients altogether. 12 children were seen by Mr. Wooler at two special sessions held at Harrogate; 16 children were attending the Leeds General Infirmary for further investigation or were awaiting operation during the year.

Two children attended Leeds for Cardiac catheterisation and one had ligation of a patent ductus arteriosus.

6. CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

In 1965, 116 cases were referred: 41 girls and 75 boys.

A large proportion of these were from Division 7 (81 cases) and the sources of referral from this Division were as follows:—

Divisional Medical Officer	...	...	25
General Practitioners	...	...	19
Head-teachers	...	...	21
Parents	...	...	9
Paediatrician	...	...	1
Children's Officer	...	...	2
Children's Homes	...	...	1
Others	...	...	3

There has continued to be an increasing number referred by General Practitioners. Of the referrals from Division 7, 2 children were taken on for regular treatment and the parents were also seen for regular interviews with the Psychiatric Social Worker.

We had an increased number of referrals of pre-school children, and intend to start a small treatment group of these children, whose mothers will also attend together for talks with the psychiatric social worker.

We have continued to utilise the lunch periods, particularly on Thursdays, for meeting the people closely concerned with the children in their daily lives, such as

Head-teachers  
Probation Officers  
Children's Officers  
General Practitioners  
Youth Employment Officers  
Mental Welfare Officers, and others.

This year we have had visits from eight Head-teachers.

In addition, among other outside visitors we have welcomed student Health Visitors, students from the Institute of Education in Leeds, and in September, 15 Assistant County Medical Officers on an Ascertainment Course for the education of sub-normals.

The Psychologist and the Social Worker have visited schools in the area from time to time, and the clinic team has taken part in the Harrogate Professional Lunch Meetings, which have proved interesting and rewarding.

We have also kept up our contact, by visiting, various mal-adjusted schools and hospitals.

The remedial work has continued to flourish and Miss Blackburn has been invaluable during our team discussions of cases.

We have, of course, been in closest touch with Dr. Hepple during the year, and have appreciated his helpful interest in the clinic. We were sorry to hear of the death of Dr. Smithson, but are glad to continue our association with Dr. Taylor, with whom we had already been in touch.

## 7. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

### (a) Births.

Return of births notified in the Divisional Area during the year.

DETAILS	BIRTHS				TOTAL
	Domiciliary		Institutional		
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
(a) Primary Notifications ..	269	—	1,791	32	2,092
(b) Add Inward Transfers ..	2	—	222	6	230
(c) Total Notifications received	271	—	2,013	38	2,322
(d) Deduct Outward transfers ..	1	—	566	9	576
(e) Total adjusted births ..	270	—	1,447	29	1,746
ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL BIRTHS					
Born in (a) Hospitals ..			1,265	26	
(b) Maternity Homes			128	3	
(c) Nursing Homes ..			54	—	
TOTAL ..			1,447	29	



The proportion of births taking place at home in 1965 is fractionally more than those for 1964. It was pleasing to note that none of the babies was stillborn.

Year	Institutional Confinement	Domiciliary Confinement
1951	78%	22%
1952	79%	21%
1953	79%	21%
1954	82%	18%
1955	82%	18%
1956	81%	19%
1957	83%	17%
1958	83%	17%
1959	82%	18%
1960	82%	18%
1961	80%	20%
1962	81%	19%
1963	84%	16%
1964	85%	15%
1965	85%	15%

The Department investigates all applications for maternity beds on social grounds for the Units at Harrogate, Ripon, and York.

#### **(b) Ante-Natal Clinics.**

Two sessions per week are held at Dragon Parade Clinic. Most family doctors undertake ante-natal care of their own patients, and the maternity hospitals also run sessions. The health department clinics are very useful in that they are able to put the expectant mother in touch with the local services which will be of use to her.

One district nurse/midwife attended an ante-natal clinic held periodically by a general practitioner in his own premises during the year.

#### **(c) Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes.**

These are held regularly for expectant mothers at 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate, Fysche Hall, Knaresborough, Alma House, Ripon, The Church Hall, Upper Poppleton, and on the 15th March, 1965, another class commenced at the Skipton Road Clinic, Harrogate. 260 expectant mothers made 1,150 attendances at the Harrogate Clinic, 67 mothers made 336 attendances at the Knaresborough Clinic, 22 mothers made 148 attendances at Upper Poppleton Clinic, 22 mothers made 220 attendances at Ripon Clinic, and 74 mothers made 481 attendances at the Skipton Road Clinic, Harrogate.



# ANTE-NATAL AND POST NATAL CLINICS.

Name and Address of Antenatal/Post natal Clinic (whether held at Infant Welfare Centre or other premises)	No. of separate sessions held during year					No. of women in attendance (including those seen at combined infant welfare and antenatal sessions)		Total No. of attendances (including those seen at combined infant welfare & antenatal sessions)	
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	Midwives (excluding mother-craft and relaxation)	General practitioners employed on sessional basis	Hospital Med. Staff	Total	A/N.	P/N.	A/N.	P/N.
2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate ..	64	—	—	—	64	84	—	218	—
” (commenced 6.1.65	—	52	—	—	52	136	—	652	—
Pateley Bridge † ..	—	—	24	—	24	—	—	—	—
Summerbridge † ..	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	—
TOTALS .. .. .	64	52	36	—	152	220	—	870	—

†Combined with Infant Welfare Clinic. No attendances during 1965.

(d) Infant Welfare Centres.

In addition to these, the Mobile Clinic provides infant welfare centre services in the rural parts of the area, as follows:—

Aldfield	Tuesday	Monthly
Birstwith	Monday	„
Bishop Monkton	Friday	„
Bishop Thornton	Monday	„
Burnt Yates	Monday	„
*Burton Leonard	Friday	Fortnightly
Copt Hewick	Tuesday	Monthly
Dacre	Monday	„
Darley	Monday	Fortnightly
*Follifoot	Friday	Monthly
Galphay	Tuesday	„
Grantley	Tuesday	„
Grewelthorpe	Tuesday	„
*Great Ouseburn	Wednesday	„
*Hampsthwaite	Friday	„
Heyshaw Lane End	Monday	„
*Hunsingore	Wednesday	„
Killinghall	Friday	„
Kirkby Malzeard	Tuesday	„
*Kirk Hammerton	Wednesday	„
*Knapton	Wednesday	„
Lofthouse	Monday	„
Markington	Monday	„
*Marton-cum-Grafton	Wednesday	„
Mickley	Tuesday	„
North Lees	Tuesday	„
North Stainley	Tuesday	„
*Nun Monkton	Wednesday	„
Ramsgill	Monday	„
*Rufforth	Wednesday	„
Sawley	Tuesday	„
*Scotton	Friday	„
Shaw Mills	Monday	„
*Skelton	Tuesday	„
*Staveley	Wednesday	„
Studley	Tuesday	„
Winksley	Tuesday	„

\* Welfare Foods are not sold at these sessions.

Name and Address of Centre	No. of Infant Welfare Sessions held during year by					Total	No. of children who attended for the first time during the year and who were born in			Total no. of children who attended during the year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who were born in			Total attendances during the year	No. of children referred elsewhere	No. of children on "At-Risk" Register
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	Health Visitors only	General practitioners employed on sessional basis	Hospital Medical Staff	1965		1964	1960-1963	1965		1964	1960-1963				
Central Clinic, 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate	73	27	—	—	100	194	172	117	483	1,226	925	359	2,510	—	—	
St. John Ambulance H.Q. Starbeck, Harrogate	52	—	—	—	52	145	82	71	298	1,414	1,212	186	2,812	—	—	
217a Skipton Road, Harrogate	—	40	48	—	88	241	181	118	540	2,376	1,679	270	4,325	—	—	
Penny Pot Lane, Harrogate (Army Premises)	—	26	—	—	26	18	18	6	42	166	1,185	27	378	—	—	
St. Mark's Parochial Hall, Leeds Road, Harrogate	—	—	24	—	24	59	52	43	154	411	595	365	1,371	—	—	
Pannal Memorial Hall, Pannal, Harrogate	—	—	12	—	12	19	19	8	46	75	104	24	203	—	—	
Methodist Buildings College Road, Harrogate	—	23	—	—	23	26	29	12	67	290	233	23	546	—	—	
Fytsche Hall, Iles Lane, Knarborough	99	—	—	—	99	168	170	113	451	1,662	1,663	1,112	4,437	—	—	
Methodist Sunday School, Boroughbridge	51	—	—	—	51	33	41	46	120	317	404	369	1,090	—	—	
Village Hall, Whixley	24	—	—	—	24	7	18	32	57	40	124	159	323	—	—	
Church Hall, Upper Poppleton	26	—	—	—	26	67	60	26	153	470	497	112	1,079	—	—	
Alma House, Ripon	86	6	1	—	93	214	146	69	429	1,877	1,407	259	3,543	—	—	
Pateley Bridge	—	—	21	—	21	19	37	37	93	164	209	190	563	—	—	
Summerbridge	—	—	11	—	11	17	10	8	35	62	54	51	167	—	—	
Mobile Clinic	221	13	229	—	463	205	212	239	656	942	897	825	2,664	—	—	
Totals	632	135	346	—	1,113	1,432	1,247	945	3,624	11,492	10,188	4,331	26,011	—	—	

### (e) Distribution of Welfare Foods.

The provision of baby foods and food supplements to expectant mothers constitutes an important part of the health services.

The arrangements in the Division are detailed below:—

#### Harrogate.

Divisional Health Office, Harrogate.	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Central Clinic, 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate.	Monday & Thursday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Starbeck Clinic, St. John Amb. H.Q., Starbeck, Harrogate.	Wednesday, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Skipton Road Clinic, 217A, Skipton Road, Harrogate.	Tuesday 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Penny Pot Lane, Harrogate. (Army Premises).	Alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
St. Mark's Parochial Hall, Leeds Road, Harrogate.	Alternate Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Pannal Institute, Harrogate.	Last Thursday in month, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Methodist Buildings, College Road, Harlow Hill, Harrogate.	Alternate Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.

#### Ripon.

Divisional Health Office, Ripon.	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. 1.45 p.m. to 5.20 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Ripon Child Welfare Centre, Alma House, Ripon.	Monday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.

#### Outside Clinics.

Knaresborough Clinic.	Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Boroughbridge Clinic.	Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Whixley Clinic.	1st & 3rd Thursdays, in month, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Upper Poppleton Clinic.	Alternate Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.

### **Outside Distribution Points.**

Birstwith.	Post Office hours	Vol. Worker.
Bishop Monkton.	Post Office hours	Vol. Worker.
Burnt Yates.	Anytime.	Vol. Worker.
Burton Leonard.	Alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Vol. Worker.
Darley.	By arrangement.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Follifoot Post Office.	Post Office hours.	Vol. Worker.
Great Ouseburn.	Thursday, 3.30 p.m. and evening.	Vol. Worker.
Hampsthwaite.	Tuesday, 3.45 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.	Vol. Worker.
Killinghall, Methodist Church.	Alternate Fridays, 9.15 a.m. to 10.40 a.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Kirkby Malzeard.	Post Office hours	Vol. Worker.
Markington.	Anytime.	Vol. Worker.
Pateley Bridge.	Shop hours	Vol. Worker.

### **(f) Routine Tests on Young Children.**

One type of mental defect is due to a metabolic disturbance which produces damage to the brain in early life. It is detectable by a simple test on the urine of young babies which is now done as a routine by the health visitors for the babies in their care.

1,642 children were tested: all were negative.

The health visitors and midwives also test young infants for congenital dislocation of the hip by the Ortolani test.

### **(g) Dental Care.**

The arrangements for dental treatment of expectant mothers and nursing mothers continue as before.

### **(h) Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children.**

The unmarried girl who is having a baby is often desperately in need of expert help and advice. She needs to make arrangements for the confinement, and for her own rehabilitation and the care of her child afterwards.

Valuable work in this field is done by the Social Workers of the Ripon Diocesan Moral Welfare Association who work in close co-operation with the general practitioners, the health visitors, and the health department.

The County Council makes grants in approved cases towards the cost of institutional care before the confinement.



131 cases were dealt with by the department during the year. Of these, 48 were between the ages of 15 and 19, forty-four between the ages 20 to 24, eighteen between the ages 25 to 29, eighteen between the ages of 30 and 39 and three were over 40.

**(i) Care of Premature Infants.**

These small babies need special care to avoid injury from chilling. 2 Sorrento cots and equipment are provided, based at Harrogate and Ripon, for loan to doctors and midwives looking after premature babies. Neither of the cots were used during the year.

**(j) Albany Avenue Day Nursery.**

This nursery is open from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday. It accommodates the young children of mothers who are obliged to maintain themselves and their families by going out to work. The health of these children is supervised by the medical staff of the Department.

**(k) Inspection of Children at Residential Nurseries and County Children's Homes.**

The arrangements detailed in my previous report have suffered as a result of staff shortage. Doctors are always available however, to examine admissions and discharges and to deal with any medical problems in these institutions.

## **8. PAEDIATRIC CLINICS.**

In Harrogate children are seen by the paediatrician at the hospital.

**Nocturnal Enuresis.**

I am indebted to Dr. Hall for the following report:-

"24 cases of nocturnal enuresis were treated with the Alarm Buzzer during 1965. 11 cases responded well and the parents were very satisfied. 9 cases had a fair success and ideally would have liked to have continued treatment. 4 cases were failures due to various causes. One child was afraid of the buzzer; one girl of 5 years was too young to understand, and one boy had to go to hospital (not because of enuresis), and one boy would not use the buzzer and hid it from his parents. There are 43 cases of nocturnal enuresis on the waiting list".

In the Ripon area 12 cases were treated during 1965. 6 were still under treatment at the end of the year. 9 cases showed successful results; 2 cases showed partial improvement. 1 showed no improvement and the buzzer was withdrawn. 3 cases were awaiting the alarm buzzer at the end of the year. (All have now been supplied).

## 9. MIDWIFERY.

During 1965, W.R.C.C. domiciliary midwives attended 262 home confinements while 1,802 cases were delivered in institutions. 171 of the latter were sent home at forty-eight hours, 254 cases after forty-eight hours but up to and including the fifth day, and 357 cases after the fifth day but before the tenth day.

Four whole-time midwives and eleven home nurse/midwives were working in the area at the end of the year.

Midwives in private practice delivered 1 baby at home and 59 in institutions.

The practice of allowing women to go home 24 or 48 hours after having their babies in hospital is increasing and the closest possible liaison is maintained between the staff of the hospital maternity departments and the local health authority in order that the mother may be under continuous care. Such discharges in 1965 were 16% more than those for 1964.

There was a very slight increase, 0.7% in the proportion of domiciliary confinements in 1965.

The Obstetric Flying Squad was called out on 3 occasions during the year.

# DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE DIVISION DURING 1965.

EMPLOYMENT OF MIDWIVES	No. OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR					Totals	Cases in Institutions
	DOMICILIARY CASES						
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked				
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either booked doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child			
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority .. .. .	—	—	51	211	262	—	
(b) Midwives employed by vol. organisations (inc. Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Midwives employed by Hospi- tal Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1,743	
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (incl. midwives employed in nursing homes) .. .. .	—	—	1	—	1	59	
Totals .. .. .	—	—	52	211	263	1,802	



### Medical Aid Notices.

8 medical aid notices were issued by midwives during the year, all in respect of domiciliary cases. The following summary gives the conditions for which medical aid was sought.

	Number issued because of complications arising in/during			
	Pregnancy	Labour	Lying-in	The Child
(a) Domiciliary cases :—				
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act ..	—	3	3	2
(ii) Others .. ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Cases in Private Nursing Homes :—				
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act ..	—	—	—	—
(ii) Others .. ..	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases in Institutions	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	—	3	3	2

Trilene alone was given to 79 patients and to a further 117 patients in conjunction with Pethidine.

Pethidine alone was given to 29 cases.

## 10. HEALTH VISITING.

14 full-time qualified Health Visitors, 2 full-time Assistant Health Visitors, and 3 part-time Assistant Health Visitors were employed in the area at the end of the year. Two of them did tuberculosis visiting and maintained liaison between the Health Department and the Chest Physicians. One was largely occupied with the admission and discharge of old people to hospitals, old people's homes, and Part III accommodation, working closely with the geriatric unit at Knaresborough. Like the rest of the nursing staff, they work under the general direction of the Divisional Nursing Officer.

## HEALTH VISITING AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING.

	No. of cases i.e. first visits	Total Visits including first visits but excluding ineffective visits	Ineffective visits
1. Children born in 1965 ..	1,818	6,348	965
2. Children born in 1964 ..	1,403	4,089	689
3. Children born in 1960-63..	3,146	7,203	1,122
4. Total number of children in lines 1-3 .. ..	6,367	17,640	2,776
5. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding domestic help only visits) .. ..	1,285	3,458	263
6. Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital .. .. .	637	—	—
7. Mentally disordered persons	42	127	8
8. Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital .. .. .	28	—	—
9. Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals) ..	42	78	2
10. Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital .. .. .	20	—	—
11. Number of tuberculous households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work) ..	108	298	46
12. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	7	10	—
13. Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitors (i.e. employed solely on T.B. work) .. .. .	—	—	—

## 11. HOME NURSING.

21 district nurses and 1 part-time district nurse were serving the Division at the end of the year. 11 of them did combined midwifery duties also. One assistant nurse does bathing of old people.

Details of the year's work follow:—

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of Visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical .. .. .	1,393	45,261
Surgical .. .. .	269	7,207
Infectious diseases .. .. .	13	288
Tuberculosis .. .. .	30	893
Maternal complications .. .. .	40	310
Other .. .. .	45	625
Totals .. .. .	1,790	54,584

## 12. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Protection is offered from smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, and tetanus, while vaccination of children over 13 years old against tuberculosis was also undertaken.

### (a) Vaccination against Smallpox.

The numbers in different age groups vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year are shown below:—

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2-4	5-15	Total
Number vaccinated	201	752	248	67	1,268
No. re-vaccinated	—	—	1	24	25

### (b) Vaccination against Whooping Cough.

1,340 children under four years of age received whooping cough vaccine during the year.

**(c) Immunisation against Diphtheria.**

Number of children immunised at 31st December, 1965, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.65 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1965	1-4 1964/61	5-9 1960/56	10-14 1955/51	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster) 1961-1965 .. ..	533	4,705	2,520	996	8,754
1959 or earlier ..	—	—	3,175	3,694	6,869

	Children immunised during 1965							
	Born in years							Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1956/ 1960	1951/ 1955	
Primary .. ..	533	654	102	37	19	88	39	1,472
Booster .. ..	—	—	8	4	47	801	39	899

**(d) Immunisation against Tetanus.**

Immunisation carried out during the year (either singly or in combination with other antigens):—

	Children born in years—							Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1956-60	1951-55	
1. Number of children who com- pleted a full course of primary immunisa- tion	529	669	100	39	19	111	37	1504
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection	—	—	8	4	56	778	31	877

(e) **Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.**

Oral vaccine is now used exclusively

1,912 people received a full course of vaccination during the year.

**13. B.C.G. VACCINATION.**

B.C.G. Vaccination was again offered to all children 13 years of age and over attending schools in the area.

The following are details of work carried out:—

1.	No. of Medical Officers (including Divisional Medical Officer) approved to undertake B.C.G. Vaccination	5
2.	Acceptances	
	(a) No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary (whether the offer was made during the year or previously) ... ..	2,688
	(b) No. of (a) found to have been vaccinated previously ... ..	410
	(c) No. of acceptances ... ..	1,263
	(d) Percentage of acceptances, i.e., (c) to (a)—(b)	55.7%
3.	Pre-Vaccination Tuberculin Test	
	(a) No. of children 2(c) tested ... ..	957
	(b) Result of Heaf Test: (i) Positive ... ..	268
	(ii) Negative ... ..	652
	(iii) Not ascertained ... ..	37
	(c) Percentage positive, i.e. (b) (i) to (b) (i) + (ii)	29.1%
4.	Vaccination	
	No. vaccinated following negative Heaf Test ...	642

**Ripon Training College**

4 students were tested. Of these 1 proved positive and 3 negative. Vaccination was arranged for the 3 students with negative readings.

**14. MENTAL HEALTH**

**(a) Mental Welfare**

**Psychiatric Social Club**

The Club met on 52 occasions. Attendances for the year totalled 1,391. At the end of the year there were 52 names on the register. Quite a number of one-time members have found other interests and



no longer need this service. Four club members have spent periods in mental hospital during the year and it is interesting to note that in three cases the admission became necessary because of a change in the patient's domestic situation, (e.g. death of patient's mother), resulting in diminished social support.

### **Therapeutic Club**

2,570 patient attendances have been made. The club receives continuous guidance from two psychiatrists, each of whom attends once a week. 217 afternoon sessions were held during 1965.

### **Subnormal Patients**

The Mental Welfare Department keeps in touch with 96 sub-normal patients who are not attending the Training Centre and who are adequately employed in their own homes, or in industry. Six of these who are in employment have been selected for attendance at the Psychiatric Social Club and there is no doubt that they have derived benefit from their association with people of normal intelligence. Two have been referred to the Harrogate Youth Club where it is understood they take part in most of the activities.

### **Out-Patient Clinics**

Dr. E. Munro, assisted by Dr. W. Kerr and Dr. J. Shaw, has been in charge of the Out-Patient Clinics at Harrogate General Hospital and Ripon and District General Hospital. The Harrogate Clinic is held on Tuesday and Friday afternoons and at Ripon the Clinic is held on Monday afternoons. A Mental Welfare Officer is in attendance for the whole of the session at Harrogate and at Ripon the Mental Welfare Officer calls at the Clinic and his services are available if required.

### **Holidays for Psychiatric Patients**

20 patients enjoyed a holiday at Bridlington during the Spring and 13 were taken to Scarborough during the Autumn. Several local organisations and a number of tradespeople in the town gave financial assistance.

### **Inter-Club Visits**

Harrogate Psychiatric Social Club visited Tadcaster Club during May and York Club during November. Both Clubs were entertained on a return visit.

### **Outings**

An invitation was given by the Happy Wanderers to a Christmas Pantomime, which was accepted and enjoyed by the Club Members.

An evening visit to Ilkley was arranged by our own club members and a member of the Harrogate Lions Club was responsible for an enjoyable outing into Nidderdale.

## HARROGATE TRAINING CENTRE

### General Staffing

We began 1965 with Miss McCall in Bristol on a training course run by the National Association for Mental Health for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped.

During the summer months Miss McCall returned and Mr. Rattray was appointed Instructor in the Adult Male Wing.

### Training Courses, Meetings and Visits of Observation

During the year Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Mawson, Mr. Plant and Mr. Boland attended courses at Grantley Hall Adult College. Mrs. Mawson also attended a Day Course at Preston.

### Number of Trainees on Roll

On April 1st, 1965, we had seventy-eight trainees on roll, forty-three in the Junior Wing; seven in the Special Care Unit; twelve in the Female Wing; sixteen in the Male Wing.

At present we have eighty-two trainees on roll; forty-eight in the Junior Wing; eight in the Special Care Unit; eleven in the Female Wing; fifteen in the Male Wing.

During 1965 three trainees obtained jobs:—one boy on a pig farm and two girls in a small clothing factory. The boy is doing very well; the girls have left the factory—one to return to the Training Centre, and the other, who was doing very well indeed and with whom the employer had spent a great deal of time, preferred to remain at home as advised by her mother.

Another girl who obtained a job last year often earns well over twelve pounds a week nett. I think that this proves that social training is vital to enable trainees to take their place, and keep it, in the community.

Three trainees, one from the Adult Female Wing and two from the Junior Wing, were transferred to E.S.N. establishments.

During January trainees from Wetherby and Tadcaster areas were unable to attend the Centre because the driver of the mini-bus was ill.

### Outings

A full programme was followed which included visits to various places of interest.

### **Special Occasions**

Mr. Pask, Fire Prevention Officer, gave a series of talks and demonstrations to all groups. Fire drill takes place periodically.

Open Days, Harvest Festivals, etc., were held as usual throughout the year.

### **Swimming**

Swimming sessions continued at Starbeck swimming baths each week during the summer months. These are enjoyed very much and prove to be beneficial. Members of the Psychiatric Social Club also attend.

### **Competitions**

In May we entered paintings, done by the junior trainees, in the Yorkshire Regional Art Competition run by the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. Our children won the Group Prize and two paintings were commended. Last year we won the First and Third Prizes.

### **Meadow Bank Hostel**

Eight children reside in the hostel from Monday tea-time to Friday breakfast-time. My staff feel that if one place could be set aside for our own children it would enable them to spend short periods there. It would be a step towards furthering their own independence and knowing what it is like to be away from the home environment should an emergency arise.

### **Contract Work**

Mr. Plant and Mrs. Mawson, as Senior Instructors, are responsible for the output of contract work in their respective wings.

It is felt that there is so much contract work to be done that social training and independence is not being continued especially for the younger adult trainees, and that these younger adults would benefit by being in a really good and progressive transitional class/group. Much work could be carried out in the community where the social situation actually exists. Adult behaviour could be encouraged along with adult co-operation and work habits. Social "know-how" is of vital importance and much of it cannot be carried out in the classroom/workroom. At the same time manual dexterity should be encouraged with tools and equipment found in the adult workrooms.

### **Payment to Patients**

The system in operation at present is working very well and the trainees look forward eagerly to pay-day.

## MEADOW BANK HOSTEL

The year has been one of many changes at the Hostel—now know as Meadow Bank.

No. of children living in Hostel at beginning of the year	8
No. of admissions ... ..	7
No. of discharges ... ..	8
No. of children living in Hostel at the end of the year	7

4 of the children who were discharged were transferred to the newly opened Skipton Training Centre; 1 was admitted to a special school, and the other 2 were excluded because of behaviour difficulties. In addition 8 children were admitted for short-stay care, 1 of them on three separate occasions.

Only 3 of the children admitted in September, 1964, are still in residence at the Hostel.

2 small boys were discharged after a trial period as they were considered unsuitable for hostel and training centre care. One boy, aged 9 years, was aggressive and cruel to one of the smaller boys. The other, aged 5 years, presented a problem all his own. It was virtually impossible to communicate with him. Doors had to be locked to keep him on the premises and it was difficult to keep him in his cot at night. He would eat nothing but sloppy food which he spattered in all directions. The other children tolerated him, but it was impossible to include him in the usual activities and outings; it seemed unfair that 7 should suffer for the sake of one.

In October, a girl, aged 9 years, was admitted but 10 days later she was transferred to Westwood Hospital for assessment and did not return. This has left 1 vacancy amongst the regular term time residents.

Of the other 4 children admitted, two were children from poor homes; a girl, 10 years and a boy 5 years, and 2 boys, one aged 9 years and one aged  $12\frac{1}{2}$  years, were admitted for family reasons. These children have settled in very well and are now very much part of the Hostel family. All the children have improved in social behaviour to a varying extent.

### Short Stay Care

8 children were admitted to Meadow Bank during the year, 1 of them three times, for varying periods. These children are invariably difficult and strange to us and it is found that four children at any one time are as much as the existing staff can cope with to do full justice to the children.

At Easter and Whitsuntide 3 children were admitted and 5



children were admitted during the period 25th July to 13th August. One girl was discharged as unsuitable, but another one took her place. During the Christmas holiday 1 girl was admitted on 29th December, for 1 week.

## Health

There have been no infectious diseases at Meadow Bank during the year. Accidents happened in which 2 boys broke their front teeth.

## 15. HOME HELP SERVICE

This service has shown a slight increase in the number of cases over the previous year, but 11,996 fewer hours were worked than in 1964.

15 full and 189 part-time home helps were employed, equivalent to almost 79 whole-time workers.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken for various categories of user:—

Category	No. of Cases	Employed Hours
Maternity .. .. .	96	2,899
Mentally disordered .. .. .	5	462
Chronic Sick (a) 65+ .. .. .	882	140,784
(b) under 65 and tuberculous .. .. .	109	20,194
Others .. .. .	83	7,358
Totals ..	1,175	171,697

## 16. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The Chest Physicians hold sessions twice a week at Scotton Banks Hospital, three times a week at Harrogate General Hospital and once a week at Ripon and District Hospital.

Tuberculosis Health Visitors attend the Clinics at Harrogate and Ripon. One of the sessions at Harrogate is used as a special children's and adolescent's clinic.

The Chest Physician reports as follows:—

“During 1965, 16 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were diagnosed and in addition there were 4 cases who were previously notified and who had relapsed. One case was diagnosed post-humously.

The Health Visitor visited the houses of these people and in some cases their place of work. As a result of this, and the continued supervision of cases discovered at the end of 1964, 136 people were

examined as contacts. No fresh cases were found as a result of these investigations.

97 children and young people who were contacts had skin tests, 34 were found to be positive and are being kept under observation, the rest were negative and were given B.C.G. 45 infants were also given B.C.G. without previous skin tests.

Because of the reactivation of one case who worked in a Government Department in the Town, the people who worked in the same room and department were all examined and X-rayed. No fresh cases were found amongst these.

In the majority of cases the tuberculous cases were able to return to their previous occupations, but there are still cases on the register for whom no suitable occupation has been found, and most of these cases are unemployable due to some other cause, e.g. alcoholism.

No special scheme is in operation for case finding other than by contact examination. The Chest Clinics are open to see any case in which the G.P. considers that a chest X-ray or other investigation is advisable.

The majority of children are now T.B. tested at the age of 13 at school and any positive reactors have an X-ray. In these cases the immediate family contacts are seen, but not remote contacts.

As regards the after-care of the cases of tuberculosis, the Health Visitors pay regular visits to the house regarding the supervision of children and report on any case where there is financial need.

The cases themselves are seen in the Chest Clinic at regular intervals for X-ray and sputum tests. They are then followed up for many years after all evidence of activity of the disease has disappeared".

### **Recuperative Home Treatment**

Recommendations were received from general practitioners regarding 11 applications for recuperative home treatment.

## **17. CHIROPODY**

This service continued to be provided for old age pensioners, expectant mothers, and handicapped persons.

A direct service is in operation in the Borough of Harrogate and Ripon and indirect services provided in conjunction with voluntary bodies were worked in Knaresborough, Pateley Bridge, Borough-bridge, Nun Monkton, Burton Leonard and Whixley.

## **18. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES**

There were 13 registered nursing homes in the division at the end of the year. All but one were inspected during 1965.



## 19. REGISTRATION OF OLD PEOPLE'S HOMES

The 21 old people's homes registered in the area were visited in conjunction with the Divisional Welfare Officer.

## 20. CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED

10 monthly meetings of the Committee were held in Harrogate.

The County Council guarantees the rent of problem families who are likely to be evicted from Council houses. This gives the health and welfare staffs an opportunity to advise and help these people in various ways and is normally successful in keeping the family unit in being.

5 rent guarantees were given during 1965, three of which were withdrawn before the end of the year. One case has now cleared its rent arrears.

## 21. MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF, ETC.

Medical examination of new staff is only carried out on those who have a significant medical history or who are over 45 years old, thus avoiding some unnecessary work for the medical staff.

Medical examinations were carried out as follows:—

West Riding County Council	...	...	...	...	56
District Councils	...	...	...	...	94
Other authorities	...	...	...	...	15
Applicants for Teachers Training Colleges	...	...	...	...	120
Children for employment (including entertainment)	...	...	...	...	95

## 22. HEALTH EDUCATION

Work on Health Education continues to expand slowly.

The medical staff have addressed Mothers' Clubs, the St. John Ambulance Brigade, student nurses and various other organisations in the area on different aspects of the health service.

On the nursing side, work on health education continues to expand slowly and more members of the staff have taken a more positive interest in this aspect of their work during the year.

Relaxation Classes are still very popular with the mothers and in Harrogate the midwives have started a class on Thursday afternoons to meet the increased need. We now have Health Visitors and Midwives taking classes on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at Dragon Parade and Thursday at Skipton Road Clinic. At all these classes Health Visitors give talks for Midwives and Midwives for Health Visitors.

At Knaresborough, the classes run by the Midwives have been well attended and talks have been given by two Health Visitors.

Poppleton classes are well established; there are always mothers waiting to attend. Miss Blott has worked hard and some of the classes have been held in the evening so that the husbands can attend, as well. The Midwife for Boroughbridge has also helped as has the Health Visitor on some occasions.

Ripon classes remain steady and are run by the Midwife with the appropriate talks by the Health Visitor.

It is disappointing that no arrangements have been made for using the Masonic Hall in Pateley Bridge, so that we could start a class that has long been needed in that area.

### **Outside Talks**

A number of talks have been given to different groups of people on various subjects.

Miss Griffin, the Divisional Nursing Officer, gave four talks to young wives on the "Care of the Aged in their own Homes" and one on the "Work of the Health Visitor"; a talk to a sewing circle on "Growing Old" and one to Ripon Home Helps on "Service to the Aged". She also spoke to the Sorooptimist Club on "Local Health Authority Services under the National Health Act".

Miss Stevenson has spoken to a group of young wives on the "Work of the Health Visitor". Mrs. Wainwright has spoken to groups of young people in Ripon and Knaresborough on "Family Planning". Mrs. Feather has spoken to the Round Table and a young wives' group on the "Work of the Health Visitor", and Mrs. Wright has spoken to two groups on the "Work of the District Nurse".

### **Mothers' Clubs**

The Harrogate Mothers' Club has increased its membership during this year due to the interest of Mrs. Addison and has had a lively programme, meeting at Dragon Parade once a month.

Knaresborough's Club is extremely active and expanding all the time. Miss Harte and Mrs. Holgate have given three talks to the Club and have taken an active interest in the Club's fortnightly meetings. A very successful fete was held on the 22nd May, which was opened by the Chairman of the District Council and his Lady. This was greatly appreciated by members of the Club.

### **Schools**

Health Education in the schools has remained much the same. Mrs. Wainwright has given a course to St. Peter's girls on "Parentcraft", and Miss Fisher a course on "Mothercraft" to Starbeck Secondary Modern and Junior Schools.

Miss Harte has given two talks to the Grammar School girls at Knaresborough, and arranged a visit to the Training Centre.

Miss Brown has given a series of talks in conjunction with the domestic science teacher at Pateley Bridge Secondary Modern School, and Miss Collinson has given two series of talks on "Child Care" and "Local Authority Services" to the Secondary Modern School at Ripon. She has also carried out a Home Safety Competition in the same school.

### **Visits to Clinics**

Various groups of schoolgirls have visited the clinics, the most rewarding of which was two girls from the Harrogate High School who have been accepted for integrated nurse training at Manchester University since the visit.

Other students who were from Queen Ethelburga's and St. Peter's School visited Dragon Parade and Skipton Road Clinics and students from Westholme School visited Alma House, Ripon.

We have had the usual number of Student Health Visitors during the year and Student Nurses from Harrogate General Hospital and St. James' Hospital, Leeds.

### **Voluntary Associations**

We have not done so much work with the voluntary associations this year. Miss Blott has given a series of talks on First Aid to Girl Guides and taken an examination for them, and Mrs. Feather has examined St. John Ambulance Nurses on Home Nursing and Hygiene. I hope that next year this side of the work will expand.

## **AMBULANCE SERVICE**

In the West Riding this is a separate service. The ambulance station is at Harrogate under the charge of a Superintendent Ambulance Officer, and in both Ripon and Pateley Bridge there are sub-depots which are manned by the respective divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and which give stirring service. Short wave wireless control is held throughout the Division.

# HOSPITALS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

Name	Situation	Purpose	Beds	
			Adults	Children
Harrogate and Dist. General Hospital	Knaresborough Rd., Harrogate	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	201	25
Carlton Lodge Maternity Home	Leeds Road, Harrogate	Maternity	13	—
Royal Bath Hospital	Cornwall Road Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	143	—
White Hart Hospital	Cold Bath Road, Harrogate	do.	133	—
Yorkshire Home	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Chronic Sick Cases	70	—
Heatherdene Convalescent Hospital	Wetherby Road, Harrogate	Convalescent Cases	38	—
Dunelm Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	22	—
Ripon and District Hospital	Firby Lane, Ripon	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	46	7
Princess Road Hospital	Princess Road, Ripon	Chronic Sick	32	—
Thistle Hill Hospital	Knaresborough	Suitable Cases transferred from Harrogate General Hospital	23	—
do.	do.	Geriatrics	11	—
Scotton Banks Hospital	Ripley Road, Knaresborough	Paediatrics General Surgery Gynaecology	—	21
do.	do.		33	—
do.	do.	Diseases of Chest	96	—
do.	do.	Young Chronic Sick	34	—
do.	do.	Medical	42	—
do.	do.	Private Wing Sect. V	16	—
do.	do.	Private Wing Sect. IV	8	—
Knaresborough Hospital	Stockwell Road, Knaresborough	Chronic Sick Part II	132 87	— —

# PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Number of cases originally notified during the year ended 31st December, 1965, and of final numbers after correction of diagnosis, etc.

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles (excluding Rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningo-coccal infection	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified :	31	24	7	10	—	—	—	—	320	321	—	—	11	14	—	—
Total (all ages)																
Final Numbers after correction :																
Under 1 year	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	30	41	—	—	2	3	—	—
2 years	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	43	58	—	—	2	2	—	—
3 years	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	51	52	—	—	2	1	—	—
4 years	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	56	42	—	—	—	3	—	—
5-9 years	18	13	2	5	—	—	—	—	118	106	—	—	3	3	—	—
10-14 years	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	1	—	—	—
15-24 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
25 and over	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	1	2	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	31	24	7	10	—	—	—	—	320	321	—	—	11	14	—	—



**PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES—Continued**

	Acute Pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute Encephalitis				Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fever	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified :												
Total (all ages)	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Final numbers after correction :												
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 years	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
15-44 years	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64 years	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—



PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES—Continued

	Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Other notifiable diseases	Original notification		Final Numbers	
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified :									
Total (all ages)	3	1	1	1	Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction :					Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	1	—
Under 5 years	—	—	1	—					
5-14 years	—	—	—	—					
15-44 years	—	—	—	—					
45-64 years	3	1	—	1					
65 and over	—	—	—	—					
Age unknown	—	—	—	—					
TOTAL (all ages)	3	1	1	1					

### **Scarlet Fever.**

There were 55 notifications during the year, compared with 23 in 1964, a rate of 0.93 per 1,000 population.

### **Whooping Cough.**

17 cases were notified, compared with 61 in the previous year. 9 of whom had been immunised.

### **Measles.**

641 notifications were received compared with 579 in 1964, which gave a notification rate of 10.8 per 1,000.

### **Dysentery.**

There were 25 notifications, all of the Sonn  type, during the year, compared with 4 the previous year. There was a small outbreak in a residential nursery in June, but the majority of the cases occurred in individual families from June to October and were mostly children.

### **Pneumonia.**

6 cases were notified.

### **Paratyphoid Fever.**

1 case was notified in October, a nine year old boy who was diagnosed in hospital after having a vague illness with diarrhoea for a fortnight. The source of his infection was not discovered.

### **Food Poisoning.**

There were 2 isolated cases of illness due to infection with *Salmonella typhimurium* during the year.

### **Tuberculosis.**

There were 17 new pulmonary cases notified during the year, 13 of whom were males over 25 years of age. This continues the increased incidence in this group which was apparent last year. Close liaison between the health and housing authorities and the hospital and family doctor services is essential in the treatment and prevention of this disease, and every effort is being made to maintain this at a high standard.

The following tables give details from the Tuberculosis Register:—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Number on Register at 1st January, 1965 .. .. .	149	107	14	25	295
New notifications in 1965 .. ..	15	2	—	—	17
Number restored to Register ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number added to Register otherwise than by notification ..	2	1	—	—	3
Number removed from Register in 1965 .. .. .	4	3	—	—	7
Number on Register at 31st December, 1965 .. .. .	162	107	14	25	308

Age and Sex of New Cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis:—

Ages	New Cases				Cases removed from Register due to death			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44 years	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64 years	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

## CANCER.

157 deaths were attributed to cancer, giving a death rate of 2.64 per 1,000 population.





Borough of Harrogate

---

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

AND

CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

FOR THE YEAR

1965





ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH  
INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR  
THE YEAR 1965.

To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Borough of Harrogate.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit for your consideration my nineteenth annual report for 1965.

The year proved to be an exceedingly difficult one owing to shortage of clerical staff. The work of the department is somewhat involved and it takes some time to train a clerk in the required office routine. One just succeeds only to find that they have obtained a more lucrative appointment.

It was not until April, 1965, that one additional and one replacement public health inspectors were appointed. There was consequently a backlog of work to be caught up with.

The same difficulties were experienced in retaining men in the Cleansing Department. Apart from a solid hardcore of labour, 15% of the new recruits to the department only stayed on the job for periods varying from two days to three weeks. Out of a staff of approximately seventy-two men, one-hundred-and-six left the service during the year, thus giving a labour turnover of 147%. A large number of students were employed during their vacation and helped considerably to maintain a seven day collection during the summer months.

Despite the troubles encountered above, the environmental health services were maintained at a reasonable standard. Housing, food inspection, offices, shops, factories, general complaints etc., all received attention and were dealt with as efficiently as possible.

The slaughterhouse had a throughput of 19,408 animals and no operational difficulties were encountered.

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committees for their support and assistance, and to the officials of other Departments for their advice and co-operation during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. DODSWORTH,  
Chief Public Health Inspector,  
Cleansing Superintendent.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA. GENERAL.

**Meteorology.** The Harrogate Meteorological Station, which is under the control of the Borough Engineer, is situated at the Northern Sewage Disposal Works, Bilton, from which the following observations were taken:—

**Sunshine.** 1,259 hours of sunshine were recorded during the year 138 less than 1964.

**Rainfall.** The total rainfall recorded during the year was 32.46 inches, the wettest day being the 25th September, when 1.75 inches of rain was recorded. The figure for 1964 was 21.91.

**Temperatures.** The maximum temperature during the year was 78 degrees F. recorded on the 13th May, and the minimum temperature was 9 degrees F. recorded on the 3rd March.

**Wind.** The prevailing wind during the year was westerly.

### WATER SUPPLY

The distribution of water in the Harrogate area is undertaken by the Claro Water Board which was formed on the 1st April, 1959, and subsequently enlarged by the addition of the Wath Rural District Council on the 1st April, 1960.

The constituent authorities of the Board are as follows:—

Harrogate Borough Council.

Knareborough Urban District Council.

Nidderdale Rural District Council.

Ripon City.

Ripon and Pateley Rural District Council.

Wath Rural District Council.

Wetherby Rural District Council.

The water supply of the town is derived from five impounding reservoirs and an adit in the Pennine Range. The adit which is known as Eagle Level is situated about three-quarters of a mile west of Pateley Bridge. There are two catchment areas, one six miles west of Harrogate, and the other north of Masham in the North Riding of Yorkshire, some twenty-eight miles away.

The supply is abundant, pure and soft in character, and the gathering grounds are largely owned and wholly controlled by the Board, farming activities being strictly limited.

The whole of the supply is filtered by slow sand pressure filters and subsequently sterilised with chlorine and ammonia to ensure a wholesome water to the consumers.

Samples of water are taken regularly from the town's mains at various points within the Borough for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Number of samples examined ... .. 37

Being samples of water from:-

Domestic supplies ('Town's mains) ... .. 34

Domestic supplies (wells, etc.) ... .. 3

Number of samples found upon examination to  
be satisfactory ... .. 34

Number of samples found to be unsatisfactory  
(wells, etc.) ... .. 3

In the portions of the Borough which were incorporated on the 1st April, 1938, from the Wetherby Rural District and the former Knaresborough Rural District there are still thirteen houses which obtain their supply from wells and springs. It has not been possible to connect these dwellings to the main water supply.

**Report on two samples of water taken on 9th August, 1965, taken  
from the two Filter Works:-**

Parts per Million	Irongate Bridge	Harlow Hill
Total solids .. .. .	100	116
Chlorides .. .. .	23.5	19.5
Free Ammonia .. .. .	0.020	0.008
Albuminoid Ammonia .. .. .	0.060	0.032
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F.	0.470	0.060
Nitrates .. .. .	0.60	0.44
Nitrites .. .. .	nil	nil
Total hardness .. .. .	75.0	76.0
Temporary Hardness .. .. .	47.0	47.0
Permanent Hardness .. .. .	28.0	18.0
pH Value .. .. .	7.7	7.7
Appearance .. .. .	Clear & bright	Clear & bright
Odour .. .. .	None	None
Sediment .. .. .	None	None
Iron .. .. .	nil	nil

### Plumbo-Solvency of Water Supplies.

Four samples of water were submitted for analysis under the above heading and were found to be satisfactory.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following table shows the number of pail closets, earth closets and cesspools, etc., in the Borough at the end of December, 1965.

Pail and tub closets	...	...	...	11
Privies	...	...	...	10
Waste water-closets	...	...	...	11
Cesspools	...	...	...	62

All pail closets are emptied either once or twice weekly.

Cesspools are emptied by means of a cesspool emptier as and when required.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

These come under the supervision of the Yorkshire Ouse River Board.

Routine inspections have been carried out on all becks and streams within the Borough during the year. No pollution of a serious nature was found.

## INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

13,172 inspections were carried out during the year by the public health inspectors. Statistics do not readily convey the scope and variety of the work carried out by the district inspectors. Their inspections bring them into contact with most of the aspects of life in an urban area be it of a domestic or business character.

Complaints reported to the Public Health Department	...	510
Where nuisances were found	... ..	373
Where complaint was received and no nuisance found	...	137
Under Housing Acts	... ..	700

Where infectious disease had occurred	...	...	...	65
Farms	...	...	...	6
Dairies and milk shops	...	...	...	101
Ice-cream shops	...	...	...	670
Ice-cream manufacturing premises	...	...	...	7
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	316
Slaughterhouse (Starbeck)	...	...	...	388
Fish frying premises	...	...	...	117
Fish shops (wet)	...	...	...	56
Grocers' shops	...	...	...	497
Greengrocers' shops	...	...	...	119
Confectioners' shops	...	...	...	334
Bakehouses (power)	...	...	...	132
Restaurants	...	...	...	161
Canteens	...	...	...	34
Kitchens	...	...	...	401
Mobile food shops and canteens	...	...	...	71
Food preparing premises	...	...	...	434
Food storage premises	...	...	...	291
Cold Stores	...	...	...	30
Food inspection	...	...	...	251
Food poisoning investigations	...	...	...	1
Food sampling	...	...	...	164
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	16
Market Hall	...	...	...	8
Factories (power)	...	...	...	250
Factories (no power)	...	...	...	11
Outworkers	...	...	...	23
Workplaces (other than listed)	...	...	...	3



Rats and mice ... ..	191
Cinemas ... ..	1
Sanitary Conveniences—public ... ..	47
„ „ —private ... ..	80
Schools ... ..	6
Caravans and sheds ... ..	89
Piggeries ... ..	37

#### Other Visits or Inspections

Drainage ... ..	775
River pollution ... ..	31
Installation of new sanitary fittings ... ..	22
Fireguards on heating appliances ... ..	9
Hairdressers and barbers ... ..	136
Investigation of infestation of insect pests ... ..	84
Old Metal and Marine Stores ... ..	7
Pet shops ... ..	7
Clean Air Act and smoke observations ... ..	141
Visits to properties under notice ... ..	676
Water supplies and samples ... ..	177
Interviews ... ..	863
Shops Act ... ..	670
Public Cleansing ... ..	158
Refuse Tips ... ..	105
Noise nuisances investigated ... ..	36
Swimming Baths ... ..	7
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,650



## ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Drainage unstopped ... ..	7
Soil or vent pipes—repaired ... ..	1
Water closets repaired or supplied with water ... ..	12
Waste pipes, rain-water pipes and eaves gutters repaired or renewed ... ..	13
Sinks provided or replaced ... ..	1
Accumulations of refuse removed ... ..	6
Animals, Fowls etc., removed ... ..	1
Brickwork or pointing repaired ... ..	9
Dampness remedied ... ..	4
Doors repaired etc. ... ..	8
Dustbins supplied ... ..	98
Fireplaces, stoves and flues repaired ... ..	4
Flooring and other woodwork repaired or renewed ... ..	1
Floors, concrete or quarried, repaired or renewed ... ..	2
Plaster repaired ... ..	5
Rat and mice infestations abated ... ..	554
Roofs made weathertight ... ..	11
Windows, cords, fasteners and glass repaired or renewed ... ..	5
Yards and passages paved ... ..	2
Noise nuisance abated ... ..	1
Miscellaneous ... ..	5

## STATUTORY NOTICES

It was only necessary to serve sixteen legal notices during the year. An informal notice or letter in all other instances resulted in work being carried out to remedy defects or bring about improvements to equipment, property or unsatisfactory conditions.

More emphasis was placed on interviews and discussions between the district inspectors and persons responsible for meeting the requirements of the numerous Acts, Regulations, Orders etc., which now affect the population at large.

Difficulties were thus ironed out on the spot and just or unjust criticism examined and dealt with in most instances in a friendly and co-operative manner.

### Number of Legal Notices Issued for Abatement of Nuisances

	Served 1965	Complied with During 1965	Served 1964	Complied with During 1964/65
Harrogate Corp. Act, 1935, Section 48	—	—	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39 ..	4	—	6	6
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45 ..	1	—	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 50 ..	1	1	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56 ..	2	—	4	4
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75 ..	1	1	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 ..	7	7	6	6
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Premises inspected where notifiable diseases have occurred	...	...	...	...	...	55
Articles destroyed by burning at request of owners						20
Total visits to infected premises	...	...	...			65

## **NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.**

Complaints about nuisances from noise continue to increase—there is no set standard to use as a yard stick. What to some is just a sound which occasions no discomfort, is to others an intolerable and unbearable noise which frays the nerves. Loudness does not affect persons to the same extent as a low, continuous whining note or hum. Difficulties are encountered where an alleged nuisance is caused by factories or workshops carrying out their normal business processes. If every precaution has been taken to mitigate or prevent undue noise, then no action can be taken. In many instances the source of the nuisance is soon discovered and the trouble cured or alleviated.

In a world which seems to be getting noisier each year, one can expect this type of nuisance to increase. There can be no disputing the effect it can have on a person's health and well-being.

The usual complaints about noise from animals, radios and neighbours were again received and dealt with.

Amateurs repairing cars on a semi-professional basis were somewhat prominent and noises from ventilating fans, factories and motor-bikes were investigated.

Sundry noises were difficult and sometimes impossible to trace.

In nearly all cases satisfaction was achieved on behalf of all parties concerned, those sinning and those sinned against.

Technical difficulties were easily overcome, but the use of a great deal of tact and persuasion was necessary in some instances to bring about a happy conclusion. Failures were experienced where the Act limited the action the department could take to eliminate or reduce a noise level.

## **PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.**

There are two public indoor swimming baths in the Borough both owned by the Corporation, each being equipped with continuous filtration and chlorination plants.

During the year a total of 14 bacteriological samples of water were taken from these baths of which 13 were satisfactory.

In addition to the above there are four indoor swimming baths and one open-air swimming pool all privately owned. 13 bacteriological samples of water were taken from these baths all of which were satisfactory.

## DISINFESTATION.

There was a 100% increase in beetle infestations over the previous year's figure. This ancient pest has not only managed to survive all man's attempts to eliminate it, but would appear to be increasing in numbers. It is just a dirty and loathsome creature, and should not be allowed to breed in large numbers either in domestic or business premises. To be efficient, disinfestation must be vigorously and tenaciously carried out, otherwise a resistance to insecticide will be built up. Instances have been found within the Borough of a complete resistance to all types of powders and sprays used in repeated efforts to free premises of this nuisance.

Type of Premises								No.
Council houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Private houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Businesses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
TOTAL								113

Classification								No.
Beetles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Flies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Red Spiders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Wasps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35

## RAT AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

I reported last year that there had been an extraordinary increase in the number of rat and mice infestations. This increase continued during 1965 and pressure on the department to deal with all the complaints received became acute.

The failure of the Warfarin poison in many instances to kill mice deprived the rodent operator of a simple and easy method of destroying the vermin.

As this poison was and is still used on a large scale by persons carrying out their own disinfestation work, the increase in complaints may be due to the negative results obtained by them.

New types of poisons are being introduced. Their effectiveness as compared with Warfarin is still to be proved. The speed with which rats and mice can replace their losses if left undisturbed is a factor which must always be taken into account.

This particular section of the department's work may be considered to be of minor importance, but if one seriously considers the results which would follow a cessation of activity in controlling rats and mice in urban areas, one can appreciate the necessity of continuing a vigorous campaign against these pests.

The following gives details of the work carried out during 1965.

		Com-plaints	No. of Premises Visited	Total No. of Visits	No. of Complete Treat-ments	Bodies
Private Dwellings	rats	273	296	520	132	12
	mice	289	315	727	231	15
Business Premises	rats	115	138	322	55	61
	mice	202	241	949	123	151
Agricultural Premises	rats	3	6	14	3	45
	mice	—	—	—	—	—
Local Authorities	rats	5	6	14	9	57
	mice	1	4	14	1	—
Total	rats	396	446	870	199	175
	mice	492	560	1690	355	166

### DISINFESTATION OF SEWERS.

Owing to shortage of staff and pressure of work in dealing with surface infestations, it was not found possible to carry out the annual disinfestation of sewers.

## INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

With one or two exceptions the industries sited in the town can be classed as 'light' with regard to the work carried out. Most of them are housed in modern buildings and were found to be well maintained as far as the requirements of the Factories Act was concerned.

### Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

#### PART I OF THE ACT.

#### 1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspe- ctions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	74	11	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. ..	253	250	4	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	9	3	—	—
Total ..	336	264	4	—



2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2).. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ireffectve drainage of floors (S.6) .. ..	2	2	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective .. ..	21	21	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	5	5	—	—	—
Total ..	30	30	—	1	—

# PART VIII OF THE ACT.

## Outwork.

(Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel— Making, etc.	5	—	—	—	—	—

## Registered Factories, Factories Act, 1961.

The total number of factories has increased by 2 during the year.

				Mechanical Power	No Mechanical Power
Aerated Water ...	...	...	...	1	—
Agricultural Machinery		...	...	1	—
Baking ...	...	...	...	26	10
Bicycle Repairs	...	...	...	1	—
Blacksmith ...	...	...	...	—	1
Blending pig and poultry foods		...	...	1	—
Boot and Shoe Repairs ...	...	...	...	13	6
Brickmaking ...	...	...	...	1	—
Builders' Plant Repairs	...	...	...	3	—
Burling and Mending ...	...	...	...	—	1

Cellulose Spraying ... ..	1	—
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacture ...	2	1
Coal Gas Manufacture ... ..	1	—
Corn Milling ... ..	1	—
Dentures ... ..	3	—
Display stands ... ..	1	—
Dress Making ... ..	6	13
Dry Cleaning ... ..	4	—
Egg Packing ... ..	1	—
Electric Generating ... ..	1	—
Electric, Television and Radio Repairs	10	2
Engineering ... ..	4	—
Firewood Cutting ... ..	2	—
French Polishing ... ..	2	1
Furrier ... ..	2	—
Gas Fitting Repairs ... ..	1	—
Ham Boiling ... ..	1	—
Ice and Ice-cream Manufacture ...	2	—
Joinery, Cabinet Making ... ..	43	2
Laundries ... ..	10	1
Leatherwork ... ..	1	—
Letterpress Printing ... ..	7	—
Maintenance of research equipment ...	1	—
Malting ... ..	1	—
Man Made Fibres ... ..	1	—
Metal Engraving, Working and Sorting	3	—
Milk Pasteurisation ... ..	1	—
Millinery ... ..	—	5
Monumental Engraving ... ..	1	—

Motor Spirit Storage ... ..	1	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs ... ..	46	1
Paint Thinning ... ..	—	1
Paper Baling ... ..	1	—
Pharmaceutical Products ... ..	2	—
Photography ... ..	4	2
Picture Framing ... ..	—	2
Plumbing ... ..	—	4
Raincoat Manufacture ... ..	1	—
Refrigerator Repairs ... ..	1	—
Rubber Products ... ..	1	—
Sausage Making and Pies ... ..	6	—
Signs and Shopfitting ... ..	1	—
Slaughterhouse ... ..	1	—
Soft Furnishings ... ..	3	—
Spectacles ... ..	1	—
Stone Dressing and Breaking ... ..	2	—
Tailoring ... ..	2	16
Tinsmith ... ..	3	—
Tyre Repairs ... ..	3	—
Upholstery ... ..	1	4
Watch Repairs ... ..	3	1
Water Filtration and Chlorination ... ..	2	—
Weaving ... ..	6	—
Weighing Machine Repairs ... ..	1	—
	<hr/> 253 <hr/>	<hr/> 74 <hr/>

## THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Substantial progress was made in the implication of the above Act. It will be appreciated that this entailed a great deal of work on the part of the district inspectors and office staff.

One of the most pleasing things about the Act is the compulsory notification of accidents. Already it has become obvious that a large number of accidents have occurred in the past and not sufficient attention has been given to eradicate the cause. For instance, defective steps to stairs. Someone has fallen down and sustained an injury, but no action has been taken to have the steps efficiently repaired.

Close attention to detail is being given by the department in investigating all accidents.

The Ministry require an annual report of the Act and an extract of this report is given below:-

### Annual Report to the Ministry of Labour under Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

TABLE 'A'

#### Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered in 1965	Total No. of registered premises at end of 1965	No. of registered premises receiving general inspection in 1965
Offices .. .. .	96	310	38
Retail Shops .. ..	154	554	173
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses .. ..	7	31	6
Catering Establishments including canteens ..	25	68	1
Fuel storage places ..	—	1	1
Totals ..	282	964	219

Table 'B'

No. of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      1,640

Table 'C'

## Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices .. .. .	4,279
Retail Shops .. .. .	3,396
Wholesale depots and warehouses	371
Catering Establishments open to the public .. .. .	849
Fuel storage depots .. .. .	3
TOTAL .. .. .	8,898
Total Males .. .. .	3,878
Total Females .. .. .	5,020

Table 'D'—Exemptions

No. of Exemptions granted in 1965:-

under Part I	Space etc. ... ..	Nil
Part II	Temperature ... ..	Nil
Part III	Sanitary Conveniences ... ..	1 Office
Part IV	Washing facilities ... ..	1 Office

## ACCIDENT REPORTS

1965 Quarter	No. of Accidents Reported in						Total
	i Offices	ii Retail Shops	iii Whole- sale	iv Cater- ing Estabs.	v Canteens	vi Fuel Storage Depot	
Jan.-Mar	6	3	—	2	1	—	12
Apl.-June	1	3	—	1	1	—	6
July-Sept.	3	4	—	2	1	—	10
Oct.-Dec.	—	4	1	1	—	—	6
Totals	10	14	1	6	3	—	34



## SMOKE.

I give below a table showing results of instruments used for measuring sulphur dioxide and smoke. For comparison I give results from a semi-residential district in a colliery area.

Situation of Instrument	Smoke			Volumetric SO2		
	Average Daily Suspended Impurity *	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Daily Concentration SO2 *	Highest Value	Lowest Value
	Micro-grammes per cubic metre			Micro-grammes per cubic metre		
Harrogate—Ground floor of Municipal Offices, surrounding district residential and commercial	68	347	6	96	337	20
Harrogate—Ground floor of Regional Office, Milk Marketing Board, surrounding district residential and manufacturing	102	426	9	71	437	Alk.
Harrogate—Wheatlands School, surrounding district low density housing and open parkland	58 for 11 months	256	4	65 for 11 months	308	0
Semi-residential colliery district	258	1,564	44	104	362	26

\*For period of full year unless stated otherwise.

This has been rather a notable year with regard to the large number of central heating installations on a voluntary basis by householders.

Gas and electricity have figured prominently in this respect to the disadvantage of solid fuels. The latter fuel has progressed through the increasing popularity of the inset room heater. With back boiler these heaters can give a good supply of hot water, serve a limited number of radiators and heat the room in which they are fitted by radiation and convection.

The flexibility of gas for central heating is rapidly becoming apparent to those who want an automatic control of house heating. It is clean; there is no fuel or ash to carry, and if the house is left for some time it can maintain an even temperature. Electric storage units to a degree fulfil the same purpose but perhaps lack flexibility to the same degree.

About 90% of large boilers have now been converted to oil fuel, and are proving both efficient and satisfactory.

Certain areas of the town, mainly new estates, are now free from smoke. I anticipate that this improvement will move forward from now on at a considerable pace.

## HOUSING.

473 houses were built by private enterprise during the year against a total of 501 for 1964. 28 new buildings were completed by the local authority.

24 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation and 7 were demolished.

115 houses were repaired after service of informal notices on the respective owners, and in 4 cases only was it necessary to resort to legal notices to have the defects remedied.

The applications for discretionary and standard grants were slightly lower in number than in previous years. Nevertheless many old houses are now being equipped with bathrooms and indoor sanitation. These properties, mostly in terraces, still have a lot to commend them. They meet the requirements in many instances of the newly-wed or at the other extreme, couples whose families have left them. They are warm, have no garden, and within easy reach of shopping and other facilities. In some towns and villages new houses in the form of terraces are coming into fashion. The post-war craze for detached or semi-detached houses with large gardens has not in all cases produced estates which from an aesthetic point of view, are entirely successful.

Most of the houses in the town now conform to the standard of fitness laid down under the Housing Act. This does not mean that they are dwellings possessing all modern amenities and in such condition that nothing further can be done to improve them, but they meet the bare minimum requirements of the Act, which are

indeed low ones. If new standards should be introduced then a large number of properties would require the attention of the department.

The cost of repairs is a factor which can and does create a tendency to have defects which require immediate attention, left until sheer necessity forces them to be carried out. Houses with a further life expectancy of fifteen years or more can rapidly fall into a state of decay. Owner occupiers can counteract this economic problem by do-it-yourself methods.

### HOUSING STATISTICS 1965.

1. No. of dwelling-houses in district ... ..	20,236
2. No. of houses included in above (a) back-to-back	4
(b) single back	—
3. Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere.	
No. of houses included in representations made during the year (a) in clearance areas ... ..	—
(b) individual unfit houses ...	24

#### A.1. Houses Demolished

	Number of Houses	Displaced during year Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	—	—	—
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc. ... ..	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sections 16 or 17(1) Housing Act, 1957 ...	7	58	21
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Chief Public Health Inspector ... ..	—	—	—

(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts ... ..	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders ... ..	—	—	—
Unsatisfactory temporary housing accommodation ... ..	—	—	—
A.2. Number of Dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed ... ..	—	—	—

#### B. Unfit Houses Closed

(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 ...	1	2	1
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 ...	1	5	1

#### C. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority ... ..	115	—
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts ... ..	4	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	—	—
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	—	—

# D. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)

	(1)	(2)
	Number of houses	Number of separate dwellings contained in column
Position at end of year		(1)
(14) Retained for temporary accom- modation		
(a) Under Section 48 ...	—	—
(b) Under Section 17(2) ...	—	—
(c) Under Section 46 ...	—	—
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53 ...	—	—

# E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement

	(1)	(2)
	Number of houses	Number of occupants of houses in column
		(1)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year ... ..	—	—
4. No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings (a) Clearance Areas, etc.		65
(b) Overcrowding ...		—

5. **Rent Act, 1957.**

(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted	...	—
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority	... ..	—
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled	...	1

6. **Overcrowding.**

Any comments in connection with this problem	...	—
--	-----	---

7. **New Dwellings.**

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:—

By the local Authority	... ..	28
By Private Enterprise	... ..	473

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the undermentioned information re grants.

8. **Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation.**

	Formal applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	Number of dwellings completed during year
	Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings	
(a) Conversions (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	24	19	34
(b) Improvements			
(a) Discretionary	... 3	1	3
(b) Standard	... 76	52	64



9. Details of Advances for the Purpose of Acquiring or Constructing Houses.

Acquisitions or Construction

No. 6

Amount £13,770

Requests for information re land charges totalled 2,275 against a figure of 2,552 for last year.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Harrogate Corporation Act, 1935, Section 46.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There have been no further additions to the number of sites within the Borough. All are well conducted and comply with the Act.

There are five sites for caravans within the Borough and I give below the number of caravans permitted on each site.

	Residential	Holiday
Harrogate Trailer Park ... ..	146	65
Nursery Garden, Almsford Bank ...	1	—
Village Farm, Old Bilton ... ..	66	20
Plantation Avenue ... ..	5	—
Village Farm Camping Club ... ..	—	30
Total ...	<u>218</u>	<u>115</u>

**WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (General Powers)  
ACT, 1951.**

**Food Hawkers.**

There are now fifty-two registered food hawkers and twenty-two premises used by them for the storage of food.

A number of applications were refused on the grounds that the vehicles to be used did not reach the standard asked for by the Council.

**Hairdressers and Barbers.**

Routine inspection of eighty-five registered hairdressers and barbers was carried out during the year. All were maintained in a satisfactory manner.

**Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.**

Five premises are registered under Section 2 of the Act.

**Pet Animals Act, 1951.**

Seven inspections were made to the six licensed premises, all of which were found to be well maintained.

Particular attention was given to the care and housing of animals for sale and the routine to be followed in case of an outbreak of fire in the building.

**Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964.**

There are ten registered dealers and inspection was made of the premises and the registers examined.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### MILK SUPPLY: MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS.

There are now 156 registered milk distributors, 134 of these being resident in the Borough. The number of dairies decreased by 2.

Most of the milk in the town is pasteurised before retail sale. Some people still prefer raw milk as it comes from the cow. The arguments for and against are fairly well known and do not need enumerating.

Milk is still retailed in glass bottles. The use of cartons is mainly confined to vending machines.

The milk bottle still continues to be the target for every kind of mis-use. It would appear to be the ideal vessel for storing paraffin and other sundry liquids. Large numbers are left on building sites, thrown into hedges and ditches, or finally discarded into the dustbin. The task of the dairies to ensure that none of these maltreated bottles are filled with milk before being properly cleansed and sterilised is an exacting and worrying one.

Complaints of dirty bottles are still received by the department. Pro-rata to the number in daily use the figure is infinitesimal. On this score the dairies are to be complimented on their diligence. I am still of the opinion, however, that this method of packing milk is out-dated. The time to introduce the non-returnable container is long overdue. The waxed carton, apart from the extra cost, has certain disadvantages. The future rests, I believe, in the use of polythene milk packs. They are hygienic, strong and safe. Storage is easier in the home. Consumer prejudice is still the main problem to overcome. We advanced from the jug and open pail to the glass bottle. From the latter to the non-returnable container should not be so difficult with so many advantages to advocate.

No serious difficulties were encountered and the full co-operation of the trade was received by the department in all matters affecting public health.

Registered	On Register Dec. 31st, 1965
Milk Distributors .. ..	156
Dairies .. .. .	10

## The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

The following licences were in force at 31.12.65:-

Type of Licence	Number
Dealers Tuberculin Tested Milk .. .. .	5
Milk Pasteurisers H.T.S.T. .. .. .	1
Dealers Pre-packed Milk .. .. .	146

### Examination of Milk by the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests.

The number of samples taken for testing was 42. All were satisfactory.

The equipment was carefully maintained and efficiently operated. Every care was taken to produce a food free from any sort of contamination.

Class of Milk	Numbers of samples tested	Appropriate Tests	Number of samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised .. ..	21	Phosphatase ..	21	—
	21	Methylene Blue ..	21	—

### Summary of Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples for 1965.

Seven samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination to ascertain the fat and solids-not-fat content, the presumptive standards being 3% and 8.5% respectively.

The fat content averaged out at 3.56% and solids not fat 8.78%.

### Summary of Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples Other than Channel Islands Milk.

Period	No. of samples Examined	Averages	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January .. .. .	—	—	—
February .. .. .	—	—	—
March .. .. .	1	3.6	8.71
Quarter ending 31.3.65 .. ..	1	3.6	8.71
April .. .. .	—	—	—
May .. .. .	—	—	—
June .. .. .	—	—	—
Quarter ending 30.6.65 .. ..	—	—	—
July .. .. .	—	—	—
August .. .. .	—	—	—
September .. .. .	—	—	—
Quarter ending 30.9.65 .. ..	—	—	—
October .. .. .	—	—	—
November .. .. .	6	4.06	8.85
December .. .. .	—	—	—
Quarter ending 31.12.65 .. ..	6	4.06	8.85
Year ending 31.12.65 .. ..	7	3.56	8.78

## Channel Islands Milk.

Period	No. of Samples Examined	Averages	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January .. .. .	—	—	—
February.. .. .	1	4.2	8.93
March .. .. .	—	—	—
Quarter ending 31.3.65 .. ..	1	4.2	8.93
April .. .. .	—	—	—
May .. .. .	—	—	—
June .. .. .	—	—	—
Quarter ending 30.6.65 .. ..	—	—	—
July .. .. .	—	—	—
August .. .. .	—	—	—
September .. .. .	—	—	—
Quarter ending 30.9.65 .. ..	—	—	—
October .. .. .	—	—	—
November .. .. .	—	—	—
December .. .. .	—	—	—
Quarter ending 31.12.65 .. ..	—	—	—
Year ending 31.12.65 .. ..	1	4.2	8.93

## BRUCELLA ABORTUS.

One hundred and ninety-two samples of raw milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratories for examination for *Brucella Abortus* against a total of 48 samples in the previous year. This entailed a great deal of extra work. Many of the samples were from individual cows, taken in order to trace the affected animal or animals. *Brucella* organisms, if discharged into the milk can cause the disease known as *Brucellosis* in a consumer.

Sixty-two samples proved to be positive on ring test and six on cultural examination. Infected milk was pasteurised before being sold.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that there are a large number of animals affected with *Brucella Abortus*. Whilst appreciating the financial and practical difficulties of dealing with the matter by slaughter, it would appear to me that the time has arrived when the Government should introduce some scheme to eliminate this disease from our dairy herds. The prohibition of sale of all raw milk is, of course, an alternative.



## EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 31 and  
Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Three samples were submitted during 1965 for tubercle bacilli.  
Negative results were obtained.

### Liquid Egg (Pasteurised) Regulations, 1963.

Four samples of liquid egg were submitted to the public health laboratories under the above Regulations for the alpha-amylase test.

No salmonella were isolated. One sample was found to be unsatisfactory due to heavy growth of coliforms with faecal coli present. The source of the trouble was traced to inefficient sterilisation of equipment.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district. No difficulties were encountered in the administration of the Regulations.

### Registration of Premises Used for the Manufacture, Storage or Sale of Food.

Premises registered for the sale of ice-cream now total 243, a decrease of 10.

Forty-one premises engaged in the manufacture of preserved food are registered with the department. Routine inspections were carried out throughout the year. Minor defects found or faults in processing the food were pointed out and quickly corrected.

	Premises on Register 1964	Premises on Register 1965
Sale and Storage of ice-cream . .	253	243
Manufacture of ice-cream . .	4	4
Manufacture of preserved food . .	40	41

## EXAMINATION OF ICE-CREAM.

Four samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Two were placed in provisional grade 4.

There have been suggestions that the ice-cream trade has been subjected to too much sampling. I speak from a national point of view, and not a local one.

There is no doubt that the large manufacturers have succeeded in producing a product which compares favourably with any other food from a hygienic point of view. The care taken and scrupulous supervision of the processes involved are of such a nature that the firms concerned must be highly commended.

If there is any danger to the public it now stems from carelessness in sterilising equipment used in retail sales. I think there has now been a considerable improvement in this direction.

Four samples only were taken as an experiment. Two were not so good. The product when it left the factory was undoubtedly sterile. Careless handling contributed to its partial failure.

## INSPECTION OF MEAT

The public health inspectors carried out during the year post mortem examinations on the 19,410 animals which were killed at the slaughterhouse. The total number of animals inspected was 112 less than in 1964.

As a result of these inspections 7,899 lbs. of diseased meat was condemned, 879 lbs. being affected with tuberculosis. The figures given for meat affected with tuberculosis are exceedingly gratifying.

No cattle were found to be affected with tuberculosis, the condemned meat being from pigs.

## Tuberculosis and Other Diseases

## Tuberculosis

1957	25,334 lbs.	9,095 lbs.
1958	18,743 lbs.	6,609 lbs.
1959	16,544 lbs.	3,199 lbs.
1960	7,654 lbs.	1,825 lbs.
1961	7,849 lbs.	1,350 lbs.
1962	7,767 lbs.	1,353 lbs.
1963	9,701 lbs.	2,039 lbs.
1964	10,133 lbs.	1,190 lbs.
1965	7,899 lbs.	879 lbs.

Detailed below is the table giving details of unsound meat condemned during the year. Figures represent weight in pounds.

	Whole Carcasses		Part Carcasses		Offal		Total	
	T.B.	Other Causes	T.B.	Other Causes	T.B.	Other Causes	T.B.	Other Causes
Cattle (Excluding Cows) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	5,136	—	5,136
Cows .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	29
Calves .. ..	—	20	—	—	—	9	—	29
Sheep and Lambs	—	44	—	—	—	278	—	322
Pigs .. ..	—	170	—	75	879	1,259	879	2,383
Total ..	—	234	—	75	879	6,711	879	7,899

### Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected .. ..	2,254	2	160	13,428	3,566
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>					
Whole carcases condemned .. ..	—	—	1	1	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	589	2	2	101	313
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci .. ..	26.1	100	1.9	0.8	8.9
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>					
Whole carcases con- demned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	—	—	—	—	75
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis .. ..	—	—	—	—	2.1
<b>Cysticercosis</b>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by re- frigeration .. ..	2	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—

### PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Modifications and improvement on a minor scale continued during the year. The throughput was slightly lower and the slaughterhouse was not working to the full extent of its capacity.

A satisfactory standard of hygiene was maintained.

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

There are now fifteen licensed slaughtermen on the register, four less than in the previous year.

They carried out their work efficiently and the animals were treated and slaughtered in a humane manner.

Number of slaughtermen on register 31.12.64	..	..	..	19
Applications for licences during 1965	..	..	..	15
Number of slaughtermen on register 31.12.65	..	..	..	15

### **Cysticercus Bovis.**

Only 2 animals were found to be affected with the larval stage of the human tapeworm *Taenia Saginata*. Compared with 51 in 1949, it would appear that infestation of animals is decreasing.

The affected carcasses and offal were kept in cold storage for a period of 3 weeks.

Year	Animals Slaughtered	Numbers Affected		Percentage Affected
		English and Scottish Origin	Irish Origin	
1949	4,203	40	11	1.21
1950	5,334	33	19	.98
1951	5,175	29	30	1.14
1952	4,793	31	14	.93
1953	4,906	46	5	1.04
1954	4,732	36	10	.97
1955	3,662	11	—	.30
1956	4,583	22	2	.52
1957	3,630	21	10	.85
1958	3,219	14	6	.62
1959	2,862	14	6	.70
1960	2,615	11	—	.42
1961	3,091	5	1	.20
1962	3,214	8	—	.25
1963	3,350	6	2	.24
1964	2,807	3	1	.14
1965	2,416	2	—	.08

## PARTICULARS OF OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR 1965.

Just under 2 tons of food found to be unfit for human consumption was condemned and disposed of. After the food had been examined by an inspector, and he has decided that it is not fit for human consumption, the owner surrenders it to the department and a note is given to him showing details of the food condemned.

The failure of several deep freeze refrigerators resulted in a large number of food packs having to be condemned.

All such food is disposed of at the Council's tip.

Description	No. of containers etc	Weight	
		lb.	oz.
Drinks .. .. .	55	26	4
Fruit .. .. .	1,407	774	0
Meat .. .. .	545	1,961	3
Milk .. .. .	69	29	4
Rice Pudding .. .. .	4	5	10
Soup .. .. .	72	154	3
Vegetables .. .. .	1,160	638	14
<b>General</b>			
Apples .. .. .	11	20	12
Cheese .. .. .	95	51	4
Coconut .. .. .	1	44	0
Fish .. .. .	93	31	12
Fruit .. .. .	13	182	0
Honey .. .. .	24	24	0
Meat .. .. .	171	262	12
Pastry and cake .. .. .	103	29	8
Preserves .. .. .	2	3	12
Prunes .. .. .	26	58	0
Salt .. .. .	3	1	6
Sauce .. .. .	2	—	14
Sausage .. .. .	3	53	8
Sugar .. .. .	1	2	0
Tea .. .. .	1	—	4
Vegetables .. .. .	149	79	3
Total Weight 1 Ton, 19 Cwt., 2 Qtr., 10 lb.,			



## WORK CARRIED OUT AT FOOD PREMISES.

No section of the public health inspectors work is more important than the supervision of the Nation's food supply, be it at the place where it is prepared, stored or sold. One can buy and eat food in this country safe in the knowledge that, generally speaking, it is fit for human consumption. This is not a thing that occurs naturally but is due to the efforts of the food trade and the work of local government health departments.

Food poisoning still happens and always will. People are ill in a minor or major degree, but if one stops to think of the quantity of food consumed in this country in the course of a year one must appreciate the hygienic manner in which it is handled. Nevertheless, routine inspections of all food premises is an essential duty and neglect can very often result in bad conditions and practises quickly returning to places which formerly had been well maintained. The main difficulty of the trade is a fluctuating labour force. Considerable time can be spent in training persons to handle food correctly only to find that they are moving on to another job.

The table below gives details of work carried out at the request of the department.

Articles, apparatus, clothing, cleansed .. .. .	105
Double sinks provided and washing facilities improved ..	11
Food protected against flies .. .. .	14
Kitchen fittings resited .. .. .	2
Storage for employees clothing improved or provided ..	3
Sanitary accomodation provided, improved or cleansed ..	36
Table tops made impervious .. .. .	25
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed .. .. .	68
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired .. .. .	58
Washing facilities maintained (personal) .. .. .	7
Washing facilities provided (personal) .. .. .	5
Miscellaneous .. .. .	48

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

A number of complaints were received during the year about unwholesome food or foreign bodies found in food.

The term "foreign bodies" covers a whole field of items ranging from cigarette ends to nails. Some of these complaints were justified and others not so. Sometimes it was rather difficult to discriminate between the two.

Every case was closely followed up from point of production until the food reached the customer.

In certain instances a prosecution was found to be necessary and the table gives fines imposed. A warning letter was sent in other cases to the person or firm responsible for storage of the food.

Food	Action Taken
Dirty Loaf .. .. .	Warning letter
Mouldy Loaf ... ..	ditto
Biscuit containing a piece of steel wire .. .. .	ditto
Maggots in raisins .. .. .	Packer informed
Jam containing grease .. ..	Manufacturer to experiment with sealed bearings on machinery
Brush bristles in Chocolate Cake ..	Warning letter
Dirty Loaf of Bread .. .. .	Fined £8
Fly in Vanilla Slice .. .. .	Fined £5
Cigarette in Loaf .. .. .	Fined £15
Broken glass in Brown Loaf ..	Fined £15
Spent match in Cream Cake ..	Warning letter

### Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 1 Order 1932.

This Order was made to protect home produced goods by requiring imported goods to bear an indication of origin when exposed for sale, and generally to prevent the use of fraudulent marks on merchandise.

The application of the Merchandise Marks Act continued to present difficulties. To determine the origin of certain foods requires a degree of specialisation which is not always available in or to the department.

To deal with any misrepresentation of certain articles of food under the Act efficiently, requires, in my opinion, a new and long look at the existing legislation.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955.

During the year 46 samples were taken for chemical analysis, of these 6 being formal and 40 were informal.

All samples were found to be genuine. Food adulteration as deliberate fraud is seldom encountered today. Infringements of the various regulations are mainly through ignorance, carelessness, or a disregard for the standards imposed. In the Association of Public Health Inspectors report on Environmental Health for 1965, it was stated that of the 44,263 informal and formal samples of food taken for chemical analysis only 2,065 were found to be unsatisfactory and 507 cases of unsatisfactory labelling were found.

Mass production of food and the fact that the large firms are jealous of their reputations is responsible to a large degree for this happy state of affairs.

It may be asked if sampling on such a large scale is necessary. It is undoubtedly true that overlapping must occur and that the work could be directed on a more systematic basis. Of its necessity there can be no question. As a deterrent it has a value which it would be unwise to jeopardise.

Milk still remains the food most commonly found to be below the legal standards. To add water or skim off the fat is a simple operation requiring neither brains nor imagination. Hence the popularity of this type of adulteration.

Article	For- mal	In- for- mal	Article	For- mal	In- for- mal
Almond Flavouring		1	Glaze Cherries		1
Appetex Plus		1	Ground Almonds		1
Apples		1	Ground Borax B.P.		1
Beef Sausage		1	Ground Ginger		1
Brawn		1	Imported Paprika		1
Brewers Yeast		1	Lemon Syrup		1
Chicken Fritters		1	Marzipan		1
Chicken Noodle Soup		1	Milk Shake Syrup	1	1
Chicken Stock Cubes		2	Orange Quick Jell		1
Chocolate Vermicelli		1	Raspberry Jam		1
Cochineal		2	Royal Baking Powder		1
Crab Paste		1	Salmon Spread		1
Cut Mixed Peel		1	Sardine & Tomato Spread		1
Diabetic Flour		1	Sherry	2	
Double Cream		1	Sunny Spread		1
Double Devon Cream		1	Tartaric Acid B.P.		1
Dried Apricot Pieces		1	Tongue		1
Dried Mixed Vegetable		1	Whiskey	3	
Fish Cakes		2	Whole Rice		1
Fried Chicken Seasoning		1	Total	6	40

## PUBLIC CLEANSING—HOUSEHOLD AND TRADE REFUSE.

1st April, 1965 to 31st March, 1966.

### Collection of Refuse.

Refuse was collected from 23,459 houses and other premises within the Borough an increase of 501.

### Collecting Vehicles.

The collection of refuse was carried out by rear loading vehicles with a total carrying capacity of 279 cubic yards.

In six of these vehicles gravity compression is used to consolidate the refuse as opposed to the power-press used in the five other vehicles.

An additional vehicle was taken into service during the year. This was a Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic of 35 cu. yd. capacity which enabled the refuse to be compressed into the body by a continuously acting ram. The load thus obtained weighed approximately 5 tons.

It is, year by year, becoming increasingly obvious that new methods must be adopted and vehicles designed accordingly to deal with the ever decreasing density of refuse. The bulk is steadily increasing and the weight per cubic yard going down. Refuse is also gaining a certain amount of elasticity and the method of compressing is important. The fore and aft tippers fitted with a compression plate with a single action are rapidly losing ground as the refuse, after being compressed tends to spread out to its original position.

The ash content of discarded rubbish grows less and less as more and more central heating systems are installed and gas and electricity replaces coal and coke. The crushing action of this material during collection is thus lost.

The vehicles were kept in good condition by the drivers and well maintained by the cleansing foreman. The figure for repairs remained consistent being £779 12s. 11d. against £576 4s. 10d. for the previous year. There was a definite increase in the cost of spare parts etc.



Make	Method of loading	Year of make	Capacity (cubic yards)
Two Karriers .. ..	side	1949 1964	12 10
Eleven S. D. Fore and Aft Tippers .. ..	rear	1956 1957 1958 1959 1959 1960 1960 1961 1961 1962 1963	18 18 18 18 18 18 25 P.P. 25 P.P. 14 P.P. 25 P.P. 25 P.P.
One S.D. Pakamatic ..	rear	1965	35
One Ford .. ..	side	1962	3 Ton Tipper

P.P. with Power Press.

#### Trade Refuse.

The following are the charges made for the collection of trade refuse:—

10/0d. per motor load.

4d. per bin in excess of one per week.

#### Hotel Refuse.

One free collection is made per week. For each weekly collection in addition to the former, the sum of £1 1s. 0d. per annum is charged.

#### Private Tipping.

The charges made for the private tipping of refuse by individuals are 2/0d. per load up to 2 tons and 2/6d. per load over two tons. During the year 1,267 loads of refuse were disposed of on this basis, yielding a revenue of £126 18s. 0d.

#### Tonnage and Frequency of Collection.

The highest weekly tonnage of refuse was 567 tons which was collected during the week ending 8.1.66., and the lowest tonnage for the week ended 1.1.66. when 351 tons were collected. The figures for last year were 499 tons and 337 tons respectively.



24,838 tons of household and trade refuse were collected during the year against 22,952 tons for 1964/65. 8,370 loads of refuse were removed as against 8,154 in the previous year. This increase naturally follows the general development of the town.

The use of the  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cub. yd. containers in place of dustbins is making satisfactory progress. Two vehicles are equipped to handle receptacles of this size and a considerable amount of work is being saved where this system has been adopted. From a hygienic point of view there is no comparison, being much cleaner and tidier in operation than storage in multiple small bins.

The use of sink grinders in hotels and cafes is proving to be very successful. The storage and collection of putrescible matter of this nature can be a problem to the cleansing and health departments. This method would appear to be the solution. Any deleterious effect on the drainage systems has so far not been proved.

27,200 bins are emptied every week in the Borough.

**Estimated Tonnage of Materials**  
**Handled by Cleansing Department, 1965/66.**

Type	Collection	Disposal
Household Refuse.. ..	22,991	22,991
Trade Refuse .. ..	835	835
Night Soil .. ..	2	2
Covering Materials .. ..	491	491
Road Sweepings and Street Gully Solids .. ..	—	3,205
Salvage .. ..	1,010	—
Trade Refuse (disposal only, not collected by Cleansing Department) .. ..	—	2,534
Materials delivered to tips by other departments .. ..	—	450
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>25,329</b>	<b>30,508</b>
Less covering materials .. ..	491	—
<b>Total refuse collected ..</b>	<b>24,838</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total refuse disposed of ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>30,508</b>

**Hours Lost Through Sickness and Accidents.**

500 more hours were lost through sickness than in the previous year. One must now face the fact that there will be a given number of men off work for each week of the year. The figure seems to be

fairly constant and is pro rata to the number of men employed. It only varies with the seasons. This tends to make the routine collection of refuse somewhat difficult. The quantity to be picked up each week is unvarying. The number of men to do the work is not.

There were less accidents, 2,023 hours against 3,532 in 1964. Most of them were due to strained muscles or knocks from bins. If the public would keep their dustbins dry, it would help a great deal. The wet, foul and noxious matter which is left to accumulate in the bottom of bins can be very disgusting. A dry newspaper placed in a dustbin after it has been emptied would make the work of the men much more pleasant. Any water accumulating in the bin from wet refuse is apt to run down the back of the dustman's neck when he is emptying the contents of the bin into the vehicle. This, as one would appreciate, is most unpleasant and does not help towards better public relations. Very few bins are regularly washed out.

Week	Spring quarter		Summer quarter		Autumn quarter		Winter quarter	
	Sick	Accidents	Sick	Accidents	Sick	Accidents	Sick	Accidents
1	168	76	59	—	118	50	176	—
2	42	84	92	—	143	76	160	40
3	76	84	34	84	202	112	136	40
4	50	25	126	84	184	42	160	—
5	118	42	50	100	166	42	160	8
6	92	42	25	126	166	42	184	—
7	84	42	50	126	42	—	120	—
8	143	—	9	84	84	—	272	—
9	160	—	—	42	108	—	224	—
10	126	42	83	67	102	—	296	40
11	67	17	109	42	42	—	304	40
12	84	50	126	84	84	—	272	40
13	42	—	84	84	84	—	160	24
Total	1252	504	847	923	1525	364	2624	232

Summary:—

				Sickness	Accidents
Spring Quarter	...	...	...	1,252	504
Summer Quarter	...	...	...	847	923
Autumn Quarter	...	...	...	1,525	364
Winter Quarter	...	...	...	2,624	232
				<u>6,248</u>	<u>2,023</u>

### Disposal of Refuse.

All the domestic and trade refuse of the town was utilised for land reclamation purposes.

Construction of car parks still continued at the Yorkshire Show-ground and a further 3 acres of scrub land was converted into good pasture fields at Oakdale Farm.

The conversion of coal fired boilers to oil reduced the amount of clinker available to the department. This material is essential in order to facilitate movement of vehicles over the tip. New techniques had to be adopted.

Covering material generally was in short supply but mixtures of clay and soil were received from building sites and proved most useful.

The refuse was difficult to handle owing to a preponderance of paper, tins and bottles. Consolidation is not so easy and settlement is not even in character. Levelling must take place before the site can be soiled. This is done by filling in hollows with any suitable material brought to the tip.

### Salvage.

It was a very successful year for salvage, the amount received being up by £1,800 over the previous year.

To achieve these results a constant watch must be kept on the monthly returns. Any falling off must be countered by publicity and exhortation to the men to endeavour to bring in more paper.

The co-operation of the public is essential. We are continually asking them to bundle up their waste paper and save bin space. Unfortunately, casual labour can undo all the good work, as far as propaganda is concerned, by throwing a carefully tied bundle of paper into the vehicle amongst the refuse. When this action is seen by the occupier of the house the department is naturally subject to strong criticism.

The following table shows how the 1965-66 amount was made up:—

Material	Tons	Cwts.	Qrts.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper .. ..	960	4	—	8,370	18	6
Scrap Tins .. ..	49	17	—	136	15	—
Totals ..	1010	1	—	8,507	13	6

The table below shows the value of salvage sold since the cessation of hostilities:—

						£	s.	d.
1946-58	...	...	...	...	...	49,634	10	2
1958-59	...	...	...	...	...	5,733	10	3
1959-60	...	...	...	...	...	6,827	16	2
1960-61	...	...	...	...	...	7,186	1	7
1961-62	...	...	...	...	...	8,416	11	3
1962-63	...	...	...	...	...	6,511	12	8
1963-64	...	...	...	...	...	6,491	10	1
1964-65	...	...	...	...	...	6,710	11	2
1965-66	...	...	...	...	...	8,507	13	6

#### Protective Clothing.

Each man employed in the collection and disposal of refuse is equipped as follows:—

1 overall jacket and 2 bib and brace trousers (annual issue).

1 three-quarter length waterproof coat and 1 pair of waterproof leggings (triennial issue).

New waterproof clothing was issued in October 1963.

# PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTS FOR YEAR ENDING

31st MARCH, 1966.

The table below gives the costing return which has to be submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government every financial year end. The cost of refuse collection and disposal in Harrogate is below the average for similar towns in England and Wales.

Item	Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	Percentage of total gross expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5
1	<b>Revenue Account</b>	£	£	£	%
	<b>Gross Expenditure</b>				
	(i) Labour .. ..	34,419	5,594	40,013	62
	(ii) Transport .. ..	22,318	—	22,318	35
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and other buildings .. ..	717	1,161	1,878	3
	(iv) Other items .. ..	—	—	—	—
	(v) Total gross expenditure .. ..	57,454	6,755	64,209	100
2	<b>Gross Income</b> .. ..	279	8,755	9,034	
3	<b>Net Cost</b> .. ..	57,175	Cr 2,000	55,175	
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above) .. ..	—	—	—	
	<b>Unit Costs</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only .. ..	27 8	3 9	31 5	
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only .. ..	17 9	—	17 9	
7	Net cost (all expenditure per ton) .. ..	46 0	Cr. 1 4	44 8	
		£	£	£	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population .. ..	962	Cr. 4	958	
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises .. ..	2,437	Cr. 85	2,352	



## OPERATIONAL STATISTICS.

10. Area (statute acres)—land and inland water ... ..	8,320
11. Population at 30th June, 1962, (Registrar General's Estimate) ... ..	59,420
12. Percentage of total refuse collected (tons) weighed ...	2.7
13. Total refuse collected (tons). Estimated from regular test weighings ... ..	24,838
14. Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day, 365 days to year ... ..	23.07
15. Number of premises from which refuse is collected ...	23,459
16. Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly ... ..	100%
17. Average haul, single journey to final disposal point ...	4.3 (miles)
18. Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection ... ..	None
19. Total refuse disposed of ... ..	30,508 (tons)
20. Methods of disposal (salvage excluded) controlled tipping ... ..	100%
21. <b>Salvage.</b> Analysis of income and tonnage:—	

				Income (Included in Item 2) £	Tonnage Collected (Included in Item 13) Tons
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	...	...	...	—	—
(b) Scrap Metal	...	...	...	137	50
(c) Waste Paper	...	...	...	8,371	960
(d) Other Salvage	...	...	...	—	—
(e) Totals	...	...	...	<u>8,508</u>	<u>1,010</u>

### 21. **Trade Refuse:—**

Rents and Miscellaneous Income		
Refuse Disposal ... ..	417	825









